





## Police Have Arrested Many As Suspects in S. Vietnam

SAIGON, June 23 (NYT).—South Vietnamese police have arrested thousands of citizens suspected of Communist sympathies during the past two months, and officials claim the pre-emptive detentions have denied the North Vietnamese offensive help that would otherwise have been invaluable.

The wave of arrests, many of which were based on nothing more than a denunciation by a neighbor or acquaintance, has prompted the resurgence of old charges that South Vietnam is being run as a police state.

Critics maintain, moreover, that the police force, which is rapidly growing in size and power, is a serious threat to the future of free expression and that it will continue to be even when the war ends.

The police point of view was expressed by an official who said: "The North Vietnamese came down expecting help from mass popular uprisings in the South. They were counting on local friends to organize things for them. But we snipped that in the bud and most of their friends are now in jail."

Aided by Americans

The U.S. mission here has long maintained that once the threat that large Communist units would overwhelm the country by military force had abated, security must be entrusted primarily to the police force. Accordingly, it has been a major recipient of American aid and advice over the years.

Most of the "current pre-emptive sweeps," as the waves of arrests are officially known, have occurred in the extreme North and in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon.

Estimates of the numbers involved vary. One qualified source said that about 4,000 people were arrested in the delta alone. In Hue, which has been directly threatened by the North Vietnamese advance, some 1,500 are believed to have been picked up, and hundreds more were reportedly arrested in Da Nang, farther south, and in Saigon.

In the last three years, under a surveillance program called Operation Phoenix, there has been a rule that a citizen could be arrested as a Viet Cong suspect only if a local security committee received at least three pieces of incriminating evidence about him from separate sources.

Rule Has Been Bent

However, officials concede that lately, because of the imminent Communist threat, the rule has generally been "bent."

Those arrested have included

members of religious and student groups opposing the administration of President Nguyen Van Thieu, political activists known to oppose the war and many others not specifically identified as Viet Cong agents.

Many refugees from fighting zones who have lost their identification papers have been detained on suspicion of being Communist infiltrators.

According to authoritative American and Vietnamese sources, 83% of those arrested in Hue were reported to Com Son, the penal island 60 miles out in the South China Sea.

Dragonian police measures in Vietnam are not new in themselves, but students, politicians, journalists and others have again raised charges that democracy will never flourish as long as South Vietnam is "a police state." There have been a few minor public protests.

The South Vietnamese police have not been left unscathed by the North Vietnamese offensive. According to police sources, from March 30 to June 15, 177 policemen were killed and 575 were wounded, with 883 missing.

A certain percentage of the missing are presumably deserters, some of whom may actually have gone over to the Viet Cong.



BOMBED AIRFIELD—Department of Defense photo shows damage to Quang Lang airfield in North Vietnam after bombing raid last week by the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing.

## 100 B-52s Bombard Reds at Hue

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In his memory under record onslaughts by the B-52s and U.S. Seventh Fleet ships.

An estimated 100 B-52s dropped more than 2,500 tons of bombs on Communist positions in the Quang Tri Province area of northeastern South Vietnam, and the U.S. Navy hit the area with the greatest bombardments since the Korean War, a spokesman said. Strikes by 137 fighter-bombers caused fires blazing more than a mile high. It was the first time so many B-52s had ever concentrated their might in one target area, sources said.

Targets, including trucks and armored personnel carriers, suggest that enemy forces are now ranged in an arc threatening Hue.

Government radio broadcasts in Saigon have said, however, that South Vietnamese Marine and airborne troops "could" recapture Quang Tri Province in two days. A fresh brigade of airborne soldiers has been flown to that area from the fighting at An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, in the past few days, indicating that the government may have plans for a

northward push of its own if the enemy does not attack. The plans were conceived earlier this month when it appeared that the North Vietnamese had no further capability to threaten Hue.

The South Vietnamese command reported three separate clashes today along the Hue defense line. It claimed that 98 enemy troops had been killed and 13 tanks destroyed.

Saigon spokesmen say that attacking North Vietnamese were beaten off in actions fought to the north of Hue, at Fire Base King west of Hue, and at a marine position near Hal Lang in Quang Tri Province.

Incursion Seen Ending

Military sources said it appeared that the marine incursion launched Sunday into Communist-occupied Quang Tri Province was about over, and that the main concern now was reinforcing the defense of Hue.

The Saigon command reported that nine shells fired by long-range North Vietnamese artillery hit a government base camp along the Hue defense line near Phong Dien yesterday, setting off explosions that destroyed "a quantity of munitions."

The 130-mm. guns firing the projectiles, with a range of 17 miles, are regarded as a particularly serious threat to Hue, and are therefore prime targets for air strikes.

American Marine fighter-bombers claimed destroying four Communist artillery pieces yesterday, four miles southeast of Quang Tri City, but the caliber of the guns was not specified.

Other developments in the war included these:

● Around Kontum and in the Central Highlands, where a strong North Vietnamese force still endures the city, several clashes were reported with minor casualties on both sides. A Vietnamese spokesman said Saigon

## Gun Battles Go On in Ulster; IRA Rebels Oppose a Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

Protestant militant Ulster Vanguard Movement, called the IRA truce a "political dodge" and Britain's acceptance of it "surrender to the gunman."

He threatened that the Protestant majority would launch its own campaign of violence if Britain made any deal with the IRA involving the "rights of law-abiding citizens."

He said 100,000 Protestants awaited mobilization. "We will

crush the republican movement in Northern Ireland even if it means driving Catholics out," he said.

Mr. Craig reminded Britain that the Ulster Defense Association, Vanguard's paramilitary arm, has set the end of the month as the deadline for wiping out the IRA-held "no go" areas of Londonderry. Otherwise, the UDA has vowed to create Protestant "no go" zones and move against the IRA itself.

Investigation in Texas

PORT WORTH, Texas, June 23 (UPI).—A request by the British government led to a federal grand jury investigation in Fort Worth of alleged smuggling of guns and explosives from Texas to Northern Ireland, officials said today.

The officials said Britain asked the Nixon administration to take steps to curb the flow of arms after an Irish terrorist cache of weapons was seized several months ago in Northern Ireland. The weapons bore U.S. and Japanese seals.

The sources said Fort Worth was chosen for the investigation because the gun purchases allegedly took place in north central Texas. A U.S. district judge has made it clear from the outset of the investigation that he intends to use his full judicial powers in an attempt to force witnesses to answer all questions in the closed doors investigation.

The judge jailed Kenneth Tierney earlier this week on contempt charges because he refused to testify about the alleged sales. He remained in jail today.

## Arab Leaders End Three-Day Summit Talks

CAIRO, June 23 (UPI).—Egyptian, Syrian and Libyan leaders today ended a three-day review of the conflict with Israel and inter-Arab relations.

Political sources said that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafiz Assad of Syria, and Premier Moamer Qadhafi of Libya paid particular attention to this week's Israeli raids on Lebanon during their discussions of the conflict.

A spokesman said the meeting took several important decisions to strengthen the union.

These included the establishment of a higher federal court, the principle of uniting the news agencies of the three countries, to produce and distribute radio programs, and the unity of various transport systems into a federal company.

## Thousands Fleeing Floods In Many Areas Across U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

there, N. C. Wyeth paintings valued at \$2.5 million were moved hastily to safe upper floors.

Drinking water in many areas of Pennsylvania was polluted.

Gov. Milton J. Shapp, whose \$10-million executive mansion was submerged up to the second floor, declared a state of extreme emergency.

President Nixon declared Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, Virginia and New York a federal disaster areas, making relief funds immediately available.

Gov. Shapp said that the floods, in addition to the lives lost, "will continue to cause extreme hardship and suffering to countless thousands who have lost or been driven from their homes and are in urgent need of life essentials."

Calif. Town Flooded

ISLETON, Calif., June 23 (AP).—Flood waters again poured into this Sacramento River delta town last night and about 1,000 flood workers, who had toiled for two days to build an emergency levee, were ordered evacuated when the barrier broke.

Nearly all the 1,300 residents had been evacuated earlier in the day.

"We were filling sandbags on the dike. Suddenly someone yelled 'Break! Break!'" Robert Lee, 20, of Isleton, said.

Sheriff's deputies and state disaster officials began blowing sirens throughout the town.

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**Final Tunnel Toll**  
VIERZY, France, June 23 (UPI).—The double train crash in a partially collapsed tunnel near here June 16 claimed in all 107 lives and left 88 injured, officials said today. They said 33 of the injured are still hospitalized.

## Britain Allows Pound to Float; Dollar I

(Continued from Page 1)

property to prop up the price of the currency.

British industry has lots of spare capacity now and there are 300,000 jobs. With this kind of slack, it would have been politically suicidal and economically absurd to launch a program of restraint.

The immediate cause of the decision to float is what treasury officials here call an "irrational" attack by speculators on the pound. It began last Friday. But in reality, holders of pounds have been selling them for quite rational reasons.

British officials have made no secret of the fact that they thought the pound was too high, that it would make British goods too expensive on the country's entry into the Common Market and meet too stiff competition from plants in Germany, France and the other members.

On top of that, inflation has been raging here, making British exports less attractive and foreign goods cheaper to buy. Finally, there was a threat last week of a dock strike that would have further reduced Britain's earnings abroad.

All these factors led corporations and others holding pounds in their kitties to conclude that the rate could not hold and this was a good time to sell pounds for other currencies.

For a few days, central banks in other countries, notably Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway and France, bought up pounds to prop up the price.

But at the end of a month, they could sell all these pounds back to Britain for London's gold and dollars. That would run down the reserves that Mr. Barber said he wanted to save.

Ahead, the British move is likely, in the aftermath of the immediate currency-trading upsurge, to have stronger political than economic consequences. One immediate result is to break up the new monetary accord among the Common Market's members. The Six, Britain and the three other nations due to join next year—Norway, Denmark and Ireland—agreed just this past spring that they would hold their currencies' values within 2.25 percent of each other's values. This arrangement is twice as restrictive as the monetary deal worked out in Washington last December. That permits currencies to swing 4.5 percent, 2.25 percent above or below the official rate.

The French, who have a passion for certainty and dislike any kind of flexible prices, pushed hardest for the Common Market arrangement and endorsed it with all kinds of mystical qualities. For Paris, this is "ciment" that binds market members to each other and promises to become a forerunner of a European currency rivaling the dollar.

In less than two months, Britain has torn up the deal. A floating pound is likely to wander a long way from the 2.25-percent limit.

Paris Anger Is Seen

Official France has not yet expressed the anger Paris is surely feeling. But there will soon be cries of "perfidious Albion" and the French will demand some political price in return. One possibility is that President Georges Pompidou will make good his threat to call off the 10-nation summit meeting of present and prospective market members, a Paris meeting scheduled for October.

Britain, with its own ideas of making the market a more effective political force, had been counting on this October gathering.

The British float also bends if it does not break the accord reached at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington last December and described by President Nixon as "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world."

That was the deal that devalued the dollar by 8.5 percent, created new official rates for other currencies and said all nations would insure that their currencies would not vary by more than 2.25 percent above or below these new rates.

The floating pound is likely to break this limit soon too. When Britain establishes a new and lower official rate, it will wipe out some of the advantage that American exporters gained from the December devaluation.

Britain's float and eventual devaluation, moreover, is touching off talk of new and lower rates in other nations. Italy and Denmark are unhappy about the price of their currencies and are also devaluation candidates.

In other words, the Smithsonian rate schedule has endured for just six months.

The latest turn of events is likely to revive arguments for floating all currencies, avoiding the straitjacket of fixed rates—even with margins and letting supply and demand work everywhere.

Among the biggest powers, the Germans floated their mark last year in order to let it rise and keep out an inflow of foreign currencies. In August, President Nixon floated the dollar for precisely the opposite reasons and it moved more or less freely until the December accord.

Typically, Britain has been copying American economic policy after a lag of some months, so today's action is very much

part of an established pattern. The British, however, have not yet done what Mr. Nixon also did—step on controls over wages and prices. That step too, is expected here at some future point.

The ultimate effect of all this on the dollar is still uncertain. But it is understood here that Washington is unhappy with the British move. Given the American desire to push its exports, this is understandable. Cheaper pounds mean cheaper British goods for foreigners and comparatively dearer products from the United States and other nations.

In fact, the dollar had been falling on foreign-exchange markets this past week. That is probably because of the now broken Common Market agreement which required Britain to buy back the pounds that other central banks had been purchasing. Britain will pay for these pounds in part with dollars, swelling European central bank

holdings of a currency they think they already have too much of.

By floating, Britain frees itself from this obligation. That should prop up the price of the dollar. But in the brief period that exchange markets on the Continent were open today, the dollar fell again. International corporations, the biggest monetary speculators today, may be figuring that the American difficulty in building a trade surplus makes the dollar a possible candidate for still another devaluation.

In the past, devaluation, floating and other wide changes in currency rates were called a "shock." That was because the nations making such moves felt that they had to adopt policies of austerity, which restricted imports and slashed jobs and output.

But today, most governments understand that changing currency rates can liberate economic policy-makers and permit them to follow expansionary programs if this is what they want.

So the Stock Exchange here recorded a fat gain. The FT

## New Crisis Faces U.S. Currency

(Continued from Page 1)

Market finance ministers will meet in Luxembourg Monday and Tuesday to try to rescue the monetary union. The foreign-exchange markets will stay closed on Monday.

A Swiss government spokesman in Bern said that he expected a quick devaluation of the pound, the Italian lire and the Danish crown, which are the weakest currencies of the enlarged Common Market grouping of 10 countries.

Britain joined the currency union more well before the effective date of enlargement, Jan. 1, 1973.

One question today is whether the Six will be able to maintain the currency association in the face of the havoc caused by the British move and now the crisis of the dollar.

Once again, the huge amount of funds controlled by multinational corporations, by oil-producing countries in the Middle East and North Africa and by banks and speculators were able to force a currency move.

But, as experts analyze today's feverish developments, this point was repeatedly made: There is really little economic justification at this moment for the pound to be devalued. This was in contrast to all previous currency changes, which came well after the need for them.

Britain and Italy are the only two countries in the enlarged Common Market group running surpluses in their so-called cur-

rent account exchange and services.

As Paul Vinkler, U.S. Treasury's chief man said yesterday, count surpluses don't devalue currencies; they are not supposed to.

Bank-to-Bank

Again, this shows it longer apply in inter-currency matters and if the disintegration partnerships, experts.

In bank-to-bank change trading today, was quoted between \$153. This is an in what the market pound's value is. It is cents below the \$157.10 today. But it is also \$155 lower in the Bank of England.

Several Continental traders in similar terms through their upper 20 cents. These were, German mark, the French franc and the Italian lire.

The United States could at a point where it would improve the attractiveness of British in the United States countries where the two compete. Similarly, it does the attractiveness of British in the United States countries where the two compete. Similarly, it does the attractiveness of British in the United States countries where the two compete.

But if there were a devaluation by other than the Japanese yen is mentioned in this. The dollar could cancel advantages in the yen.

There was a warning by authorities in Japan down the seriousness of the dollar's fall, but bankers in centers did not con-

## Israel Attacks Guerrillas Based in Lebanon and Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

edly blocked a final, firm decision in the cabinet sessions, which have been kept secret.

The government apparently has attempted within the past two days to persuade the guerrillas to evacuate, at least temporarily, the southern region on their own initiative, to avoid a confrontation.

"We think they will be disciplined about this," said one ranking security official. "The guerrillas have logistics and communications interests in Lebanon, as well as having territory in the south to operate in. We think they will realize that the logistics function is very important to them, and that they should protect that rather than risking losing both."

"We have to do something about our public opinion, and people are very upset about Haifa. They link the guerrillas to that."

Israeli bombers struck Haifa Wednesday afternoon apparently in retaliation for guerrilla attacks inside Israeli-occupied Syria. Western diplomatic sources confirmed today Lebanese reports that the Israeli jets first struck the guerrilla camps on the hill-sides around Haifa, and then bombed the center of the town, from which guerrillas had been evacuated a day before. Nine civilians were reportedly killed in the town's center.

Lebanese officials who have

been arguing for a hard line against the guerrillas are said to have stressed that the gradual weakening of the guerrilla position since its 1968 peak of popularity in the Arab world has also greatly reduced the domestic backlash the government would have to face in any confrontation with them.

In any event, analysts of Lebanese affairs cautioned against attaching great weight to any cabinet decision to curb the guerrillas, since the Lebanese system depends more on a balance of religious and political forces, outside the cabinet. They also pointed out that even if the guerrillas agreed to an attempt to pacify the border areas for a time, they might have difficulty in enforcing such an agreement, among the rank and file.

An Israeli military spokesman said the attacks on Lebanon and Syria followed overnight shelling attacks against three Israeli settlements during the night.

Long-Range Rockets

The spokesman said that several long-range rockets fired from Lebanon slammed into the villages of Krayat Shmona and Kfar Gididi early this morning.

Late last night, military sources said that a number of shells fired from Syria hit the area of Haifa, near the Israeli port, and the occupied Golan Heights of Syria without causing damage or casualties.

In Cairo, a guerrilla spokesman said the Palestinians shelled the settlement of Khadim in the Golan Heights with heavy mortars last night.

The Israeli announcement came only a few hours after Premier Golda Meir issued another warning to Lebanon to curb the guerrillas on its soil or have Israel do the job.

"It's not a question of reprisals, but a protection of our people's lives," Mrs. Meir told newsmen at Lydda International Airport before taking off for Vienna for the Socialist International meeting.

No Choice

"If the danger is from over the border, and the Lebanese government is unable to handle it, we don't have any choice but to do it by ourselves."

She said that condemnation of Israel for causing civilian casualties in the raid into Lebanon Wednesday "is nothing to get excited about."

"There is condemnation from various governments when the Arabs carry out operations," she said, "and when we defend ourselves, it is our turn to be condemned."

## Strikes Hamper French Industry, Public Services

PARIS, June 23 (AP).—Strikes slightly affected public services and private industries in France today as workers supported a union demand for a higher minimum guaranteed wage and retirement at 60 on full pension.

The strikes, called by France's two largest unions, the Communist-led CGT and the left-wing but non-Communist CFTD, varied from one hour to a full day, depending on the orders given in the local services and industries.

The Paris region suffered short electricity cuts in the morning, but trains and city transportation ran normally in the country, except in Marseille, where 300 buses out of 360 were stopped. Traffic at airports was normal.

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ANCONA	74	10	B
ATLANTA	72	10	B
BALTIMORE	70	10	B
BELLEVILLE	70	10	B
BIRMINGHAM	70	10	B
BOSTON	68	10	B
BUFFALO	68	10	B
CAIRO	70	10	B
CALCUTTA	70	10	B
CANTON	70	10	B
CHICAGO	70	10	B
CINCINNATI	70	10	B
CLEVELAND	70	10	B
DALLAS	70	10	B
DENVER	70	10	B
DETROIT	70	10	B
EL PASO	70	10	B
HOUSTON	70	10	B
KANSAS CITY	70	10	B
LAKE CHARLES	70	10	B
LOS ANGELES	70	10	B
LONDON	70	10	B
MANHATTAN	70	10	B
MILWAUKEE	70	10	B
MINNEAPOLIS	70	10	B
MOBILE	70	10	B
MONTREAL	70	10	B
MURKIN	70	10	B
NASSAU	70	10	B
NORFOLK	70	10	B
NEW YORK	70	10	B
NEWARK	70	10	B
PHILADELPHIA	70	10	B
PITTSBURGH	70	10	B
PORTLAND	70	10	B
RENO	70	10	B
RICHMOND	70	10	B
ROME	70	10	B
SAN FRANCISCO	70	10	B
SEATTLE	70	10	B
SINGAPORE	70	10	B
SUNNYVALE	70	10	B
TAMPA	70	10	B
TORONTO	70	10	B
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WASH DC	70	10	B
WILMINGTON	70	10	B
YAKIMA	70	10	B

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## Nixon Signs \$1.3 Billion School Bill

**Nails 'Inadequate'  
Busing Stand**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP). President Nixon signed the \$1.3 billion education bill today, calling it "adequate" and "a landmark achievement in the history of public education."

Mr. Nixon vehemently attacked the provision that would require the federal courts to order busing in all cases where it is deemed necessary to achieve racial balance in schools.

He called it "inadequate, misleading and entirely unsatisfactory" and declared if the proposal came to him as a separate bill, he would have received immediate veto.

The anti-busing provision will require school districts to seek a court order to force busing plans now in effect if the order requires that all appeals had been exhausted.

Affects Few Cities  
The provision would affect few in the South, where most appeals have already been exhausted.

Opponents of the provision in Congress had said the bill was unconstitutional on grounds that Congress cannot order a court order.

Nixon said that he asked Congress to resolve the "spreading crisis" that has arisen in the nation as a result of massive busing of children for the purpose of racial integration.

He said that Congress has had virtually no guidance or direction in the area of busing and has dumped this burden on the courts.

In the course of this administration, there has been a "manifest congressional refusal to take any action on this issue," Mr. Nixon declared.

While the Senate today rejected the bill, it was called "bidding contest" for Jewish money, and in what was called a "bidding contest" for Jewish money, the Senate today rejected the bill.

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**AIRBORNE**—This peaceful dove calmly built her nest in tail section of T-33 jet trainer and is patiently awaiting a blessed event. But there's no danger. The aircraft is a permanently grounded display at the Air National Guard base in Fresno, Calif.

## Bail Cut for Four in Break-in At Democratic Headquarters

By Bob Woodward and Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Bond was reduced yesterday for four of the five men arrested in the abortive bugging attempt of Democratic national headquarters here last Saturday.

The four were expected to post the \$2,000 or \$4,000 now required and be released today.

Before yesterday's hearing, four of the five were required to post \$50,000 cash, the fifth, \$30,000.

At the same time, the government prosecutor said the incident is being investigated along with others that are "perhaps related."

In other developments yesterday:

● Joseph E. Mohr, press secretary for the Democratic National Committee, said that he and party chairman Lawrence E. O'Brien had inadvertently given the Washington Post inaccurate information Wednesday.

A diagram of Mr. O'Brien's Miami headquarters was not found among the five suspects' belongings, and a file on Mr. O'Brien's personal and travel expenses is not missing from the Watergate offices of the party, as they had said, Mr. Mohr reported.

Real Estate Company  
● According to Miguel A. Suarez, Americas, the organization listed by four of the suspects when they checked into the Watergate Hotel, is nothing more than a Florida corporation organized in 1969 to promote real estate projects. Mr. Suarez is a member of the corporation and a business associate of one of the suspects.

At the bond hearing yesterday, Superior Court Judge James A. Belson did not lower the \$50,000 surety bond for Frank A. Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, identified by columnist Jack Anderson as one of his sources.

U.S. Attorney Karl J. Silbert claimed that Mr. Sturgis was the most likely to flee if freed on bond. He said that Mr. Sturgis, when arrested, had a document that appeared to be a Mexican passport. Additionally, Mr. Silbert claimed that Mr. Sturgis, owner of a salvage company, had concealed from the court his part-time employment with a corporation called Pan American Aluminum.

During the two-hour hearing, Mr. Silbert said that the bugging attempt may be connected to other similar incidents. "An investigation is going on into not only this episode, but others—perhaps related," Mr. Silbert told the court. Wednesday, police had said they and the FBI are seeking four more persons in connection with the incident.

Recent Travels  
Mr. Silbert also said that suspect James W. McCord Jr., the former security chief for President Nixon's re-election campaign committee, had traveled in recent months to New Hampshire, Chicago and Miami. He did not elaborate.

Mr. McCord rented two apartments in Miami, Mr. Silbert said, but he did not give addresses.

## Reasons for Staying in Race Humphrey Outlines His Objectives

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., has a new rationale for continuing his presidential campaign. But it has nothing to do with winning the Democratic nomination.

"If I stay with it," he told reporters over breakfast yesterday morning, "and don't let my people down, the people who feel strongly about Hubert Humphrey will feel more amenable to following my suggestion about supporting someone else—specifically people in the labor movement and elsewhere who are now speaking unkindly of George McGovern. I won't have copped out on them and left them feeling high and dry."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, the early front runner for the nomination, claimed yesterday to have picked up 90 delegate votes in a 10-state tour last week and said that he would carry what was left of his campaign to the national convention in Miami Beach next week. But his hopes, like Sen. Humphrey's, lie in the chance of some startling new reversal that he did not pretend to foresee.

A melding of the Muskie and Humphrey campaigns in an effort to "stop McGovern" would "produce a terrible reaction" and be "self-defeating," Sen. Muskie said.

"It may well be that Sen. McGovern is unstoppable," he said, but he added that stopping Sen. McGovern now, if it was possible, "might generate an explosive situation at the convention that might destroy the chances of anyone" of beating President Nixon in November.

Sen. Humphrey calculated the odds against his own nomination at about 3 to 1. Some Humphrey aides and financial backers saw him as a much longer shot than that, simply "playing out the string" on the "anything-can-happen" theory.

But, in any case, Sen. Humphrey said that he would keep attacking Sen. McGovern's defense and welfare proposals, and that he would go to the convention as a candidate even if, as the McGovern delegate counters now predict, the South Dakotan seals a first-ballot victory within the next week or 10 days.

"You'll be needed a whole lot more if you're not too lovable," Sen. Humphrey said when asked if his attacks on Sen. McGovern were not somewhat out of character. By his obstinacy now, he said, "if I don't get this nomination, I'll be a whole lot more effective for the man who does."

Sen. Humphrey said that he continued to believe that Sen. McGovern's proposals to cut the defense budget were popular but unwise, and that Sen. McGovern's tax and welfare ideas were politically unacceptable. But those differences would not stand in the way of his endorsement of Sen. McGovern, should he win the nomination, Sen. Humphrey said.

Sen. McGovern told three black leaders yesterday afternoon that he would support large parts, but not all, of the "black agenda" adopted by the Black Political Convention at Gary, Ind., last March.



Hubert H. Humphrey

Meeting for an hour here with Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Rep. Charles C. Diggs, D. Mich., and Imamu Amiri Baraka, the former LeRoi Jones of Newark, N.J., Sen. McGovern repeated his objection to the agenda's anti-Israel and anti-busing planks. But he promised to provide by tomorrow his point-by-point response to the political section of the agenda. It then will go to the Black Political Convention's Steering Committee, which is meeting this weekend in Las Vegas.

Calif. Results Stand  
SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 23 (AP).—A federal judge rejected an effort yesterday to upset Sen. McGovern's claim to all 271 California delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

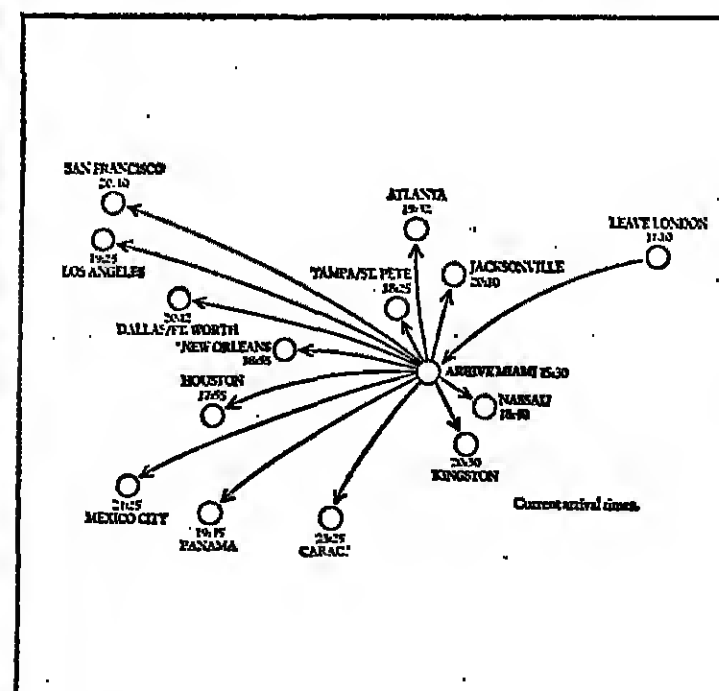
An attorney representing the California campaign of Sen. Humphrey and other losers in the June 6 primary election said that the decision would be appealed.

U.S. District Judge Philip Wilkins dismissed the suit brought by lawyer William Jennings that contested the constitutionality of California's winner-take-all primary system.

The judge held that the system did not preclude anyone from exercising his full voting right.

"In a democratic society, the majority must rule. As our system has it, one candidate wins, one loses," he said. "To wait until the last out of the ninth inning is a late date to complain about the rules of the game."

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## Bonn, Paris Move Ahead On Summit

Foreign Ministers Meet in Germany

BOON, June 23 (Reuters).—West Germany and France today moved ahead with preparations for the European summit conference next October.

The two foreign ministers, Walter Scheel of West Germany and Maurice Schumann of France, said at a press conference that they were planning the summit meeting of 10 heads of government in Paris on October 20 and would continue.

But Mr. Schumann cautioned that it was not clear at the moment whether the conditions could be established that would lead to "positive results" at the summit.

Earlier this week French President Georges Pompidou said at a moment there was practically no agreement on anything and if a summit was to achieve results might be better to postpone it. The two foreign ministers met about four hours at Schloss Mennich, a country mansion near Bonn.

Shortly after they met, foreign change markets throughout Europe were suddenly closed in action to the floating of the dollar and sterling. The development gave added urgency to the talks, which precede the annual semiannual meeting of a French and West German governments in Bonn on July 3 and 4.

Commenting on the floating of the pound, Mr. Schumann emphasized the necessity of returning to fixed rates of exchange as soon as possible. The present situation must strengthen European efforts to establish an economic and monetary union, he said.

The two foreign ministers said at the meeting between Mr. Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in 10 days was well prepared and they expected that all outstanding questions concerning the October summit would be cleared by the government leaders.

Mr. Brandt, in an interview with a German news agency, said rather than postpone the European summit, they could concentrate on those issues where agreement can be achieved now. He would discuss questions "calmly" with Mr. Pompidou at their coming meeting, he said.

## British Student Leaves Russia

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI).—A Soviet Union yesterday accused a British post-graduate student, Julian Graffi, 24, of black-marketing and trying to "stir anti-Soviet sentiments."

Tass said Mr. Graffi, an Oxford student, "left for Britain without completing his advanced course in philosophy at Leningrad University." It did not say whether he was expelled or of his own accord.

The Soviet Ministry of Higher Education notified the British Embassy that Mr. Graffi "systematically violated the rules of conduct for foreign citizens," Tass said. The news agency also alleged that he had planned to smuggle a Russian out of the Soviet Union in a car, but gave up the scheme as too risky.

## Heart Transplant

STANFORD, Calif., June 23 (UPI).—Stanford University Medical Center today announced its heart transplant operation. A 53-year-old man received the new heart Wednesday and was in good condition. Fifteen of the 45 patients operated on at the center are still alive.



MAN OF PROTEST—Man in Sydney, Australia, wearing a gasmask at a demonstration on Thursday in protest against the scheduled French nuclear bomb tests in Pacific area.

## World Reaction Against French Plan Grows

### Protest in Paris Urged on A-Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

tests will have in Latin America, Asia and the Pacific.

**Australian Protests Go On**  
SYDNEY, June 23 (Reuters).—Protests against the nuclear tests have been continuing throughout Australia. Yesterday

two anti-test petitions containing a total of 17,500 signatures were handed in to Prime Minister William McMahon and the French consul in Sydney.

Meanwhile, 33-year-old Australian film producer Gordon Mutch said today at least one aircraft would definitely take off this week for the test area to drop four men, including himself, by parachute.

"We definitely have one aircraft (a twin-engine Cessna) and all the supplies, equipment, food and parachutes we need," he said, adding they were trying to get a second plane.

Mr. Mutch, who said he had no political affiliations, said the time of takeoff and the island-hopping route of the small aircraft would be kept secret in case of last-minute attempts to stop them.

**French Offices Burned Out**  
AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 23 (Reuters).—A 16-year-old youth today admitted in court that he had set fire to the Auckland offices of the French airline UTA on Tuesday.

Police said he told them he would "show the French" if it got back there, how some people felt about the nuclear tests.

The fire destroyed the offices and the Auckland Children's Court was told damage could amount to \$50,000.

## World Trade Unions Protest

BRUSSELS, June 23 (Reuters).—The West's largest non-Communist grouping of trade unions today called on the French gov-

ernment to put an end to its nuclear tests in the Pacific.

In a message to French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Otto Kersien, secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said:

"In the name of the 50 million workers we represent, especially those in New Zealand, Australia, South America and the Pacific area, we protest against the French nuclear tests and demand that they be halted."

**Soviet Parents Appeal to Nixon**  
MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—The parents of a Soviet Jew who married an American girl in a religious ceremony and then was arrested for evading military training have appealed to President Nixon for help.

"We beg you to use your tremendous authority so that our son, Gabriel Shapiro, will be given the opportunity to leave the Soviet Union," said Yakov and Ella Shapiro, parents of the 27-year-old chemical engineer, in an open letter.

The parents gave copies of the letter today to some Western correspondents. They said the test had been telephoned to Mr. Shapiro's wife, the former Judy Silver of Cincinnati, in Washington and that she planned to relay it to the President.

**Tenn. Man Freed In Hijacking Case**  
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 23 (AP).—A jury yesterday acquitted a Nashville, Tenn., man of air piracy charges and three lesser counts in connection with a Tennessee-to-Florida hijacking of a chartered plane that resulted in the deaths of three persons.

The jury deliberated five hours before returning the verdict for Bobby Wayne Wallace, 32, a former nightclub operator who had been accused of helping George M. Giffe Jr., kidnap Giffe's wife, Susan, and hijack a chartered plane from Nashville to Jacksonville in October.

FBI agents said that Giffe shot his wife, pilot Brent Q. Downs and himself on Oct. 4 when the FBI refused to allow the plane to refuel for a flight to Freeport, Bahamas. Defense attorney James Neal maintained that Mr. Wallace was forced to accompany Giffe, whom he characterized as a gun-carrying "wild man."

**Mosbacher Quits U.S. Protocol Post**  
WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—President Nixon accepted today the resignation of Emil (Bus) Mosbacher Jr., as the State Department's chief of protocol. Marian H. Smoak, a deputy, will assume the chief's duties until a successor to Mr. Mosbacher is named.

## Two Men Get 20 Years For Drugs in New York

NEW YORK, June 23 (UPI).—Three men convicted of conspiracy and possession of 66 pounds of heroin, a haul having an estimated street value of \$11.5 million, received prison sentences this week in Manhattan Federal Court.

Victor Panica, 45, and Albert Florero, 44, were sentenced to 20 years in jail. The third man, Nicholas "Christophe," 37, was sentenced to 1-1/2 years. The three were arrested last January.

## More Than Half for Defense

### Budget for the New Pakistan Seen Very Much Like the Old

By James P. Sterba

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 23 (UPI).—It was 114 degrees in Rawalpindi Saturday and hotter elsewhere in Pakistan—hardly the most opportune moment to announce a stiff tax increase on cold drinks.

It was also less than two weeks before President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was scheduled to talk about peace with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India—perhaps not the best time to announce that Pakistan would spend more money on its armed forces than ever before.

And it was six months since Mr. Bhutto began announcing major reform programs to help the poor—but probably as good a time as any to tell them that the national pocketbook was too thin to do much about putting the reform programs into action.

All these announcements were there on Saturday, cryptically sprinkled among the reams of pages of numbers in Pakistan's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1. It did not take local economists and diplomats long to decipher the fact that Mr. Bhutto's social revolution would largely remain, at least for a while, in the realm of rhetoric.

The budget was the first hard evidence since Mr. Bhutto became president last December that the new Pakistan was, in terms of government programs, very much like the old Pakistan.

"I got out the file I wrote on last year's budget and read it," an economist from a Western embassy said today. "I can use the same language again this year."

**Small Start**  
Minister of Finance Mubashir Hasan stressed in his budget speech to the nation that Mr. Bhutto's announced reforms would take time to put into effect. But there were some relatively small sums allocated this year to initiate the radical transformation of society Mr. Bhutto promised.

For example, of a total budget of \$680 million, more than \$405 million was earmarked for defense and the military, while only about \$20 million was allocated for a "massive program of low cost housing and environmental improvement."

About \$23 million was allocated for starting a nationwide public-works program to provide jobs for millions of unemployed and underemployed people. But this amount shrinks in significance when compared with the \$3.2 million for the military.

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## Mrs. Gandhi Ends 10-Day Trip to 3 Europe Nations

BUDAPEST, June 23 (UPI).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today ended a 10-day tour to explain India's policies in Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Mrs. Gandhi left Budapest for home. During her three-day visit to Hungary, she met top-ranking officials.

At a news conference today, she said that "India wants to stabilize the situation on the Indian subcontinent, but we do not know the exact intentions of Pakistan."

Mrs. Gandhi linked the situation in Asia with that of Europe. "These two problems cannot be separated. A relaxation of tensions in Europe helps Asia, and vice versa," she said.

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ART IN FLORENCE

Henry Moore's Work: Equal to Challenges

By Hilton Kramer

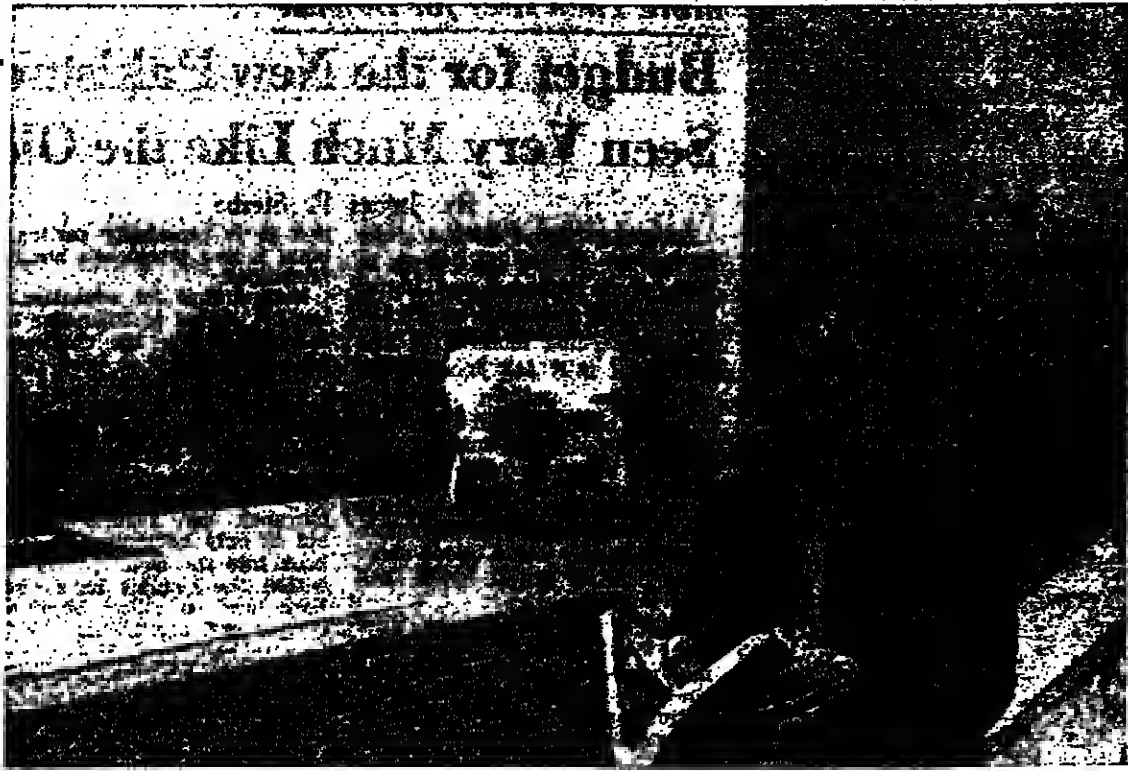
FLORENCE (NYT).—In one of the most beautiful open-air settings in the world—the Forte di Belvedere, in the hills overlooking the city of Florence—the sculpture of Henry Moore is on display this summer in one of the most extraordinary exhibitions any modern artist has ever had in this venerable art-haunted city. A selection of major works in stone and bronze from the last quarter-century is installed on the spacious, multi-leveled terraces of what was once a fortress (commissioned by Giovanni de' Medici) and is now a public park, while the four floors of the principal building house a comprehensive retrospective of small sculpture, drawings and prints.

This is the largest exhibition of Mr. Moore's work ever mounted in a single place—188 sculptures, ranging from an academic stone carving of a "Head of the Virgin," executed in 1922-23, to the monumental abstract bronzes and carvings completed in 1970. Drawings and prints from the same 48-year period bring the total number of works in the exhibition to 269.

Only a very large talent could sustain an exhibition on this scale, and only a talent of a certain persuasion—one sufficiently tenacious in its bold sculptural tradition—could hope to survive the aesthetic challenge of a setting so powerful in its evocation of the past.

Mr. Moore's work proves happily equal to both these tests. Except possibly in the meadows of his native Hertfordshire, his sculpture has never looked better. For the Forte di Belvedere is a semi-pastoral setting of gardens and orchards—the city is a beautiful view in the distance—and Mr. Moore's later sculpture is, above all, a sculpture of pastoral form. It imposes no harsh urban angularities on our vision. It is singularly devoid of violence or any suggestion of conflict—which was by no means the case with his earlier work. The massive "interlocking" forms of the later period embrace one another with an easy lyricism. They embrace, too, the earth they occupy with a delicious sense of organic harmony. They are indeed strong temptations to indulge in the pathetic fallacy—the belief that nature is somehow a responsive coefficient of our deepest pastoral dreams.

It is in this feeling of organic harmony—in the sense of an essentially benevolent emotion



Henry Moore at exhibition of his works in hills overlooking Florence.

given monumental expression—that the great appeal of Mr. Moore's later work lies. It is only when one enters the small, indoor galleries at the Forte di Belvedere that one is reminded of the other strains of his sensibility.

For there, in the small sculptures and drawings of the thirties, with their dazzling audacities of form and invention, one feels suddenly more deeply in touch with the inner man. The imagery, at once surrealist and abstract, erotic and symbolic, given over by the terms of its style to an exploration of an interior universe, is crowded with feelings—troubled, sometimes violent—that have no place in the later work.

There is, to be sure, an impressive continuity in Mr. Moore's work, but it is not the only possible continuity one can imagine his work's having traced. He has chosen to pursue certain paths, and has firmly turned his back on others, as indeed every major artist does. In his later, monumental work, he has chosen a form of public speech and has thereby eliminated from his sculpture the language of the private self that once

haunted his vision—never exclusively, but as one element of a dialectic.

It is precisely this affirmation of a public speech, together with the pastoral form it assumes, that many artists and critics of the younger generation cannot forgive Henry Moore. A more anxious idiom would be acceptable, or a sculptural language that—in the currently accepted mode—displayed no discernible emotion at all. But a sense of well-being, a sense of harmony with the earth, a celebration of benevolent, even romantic, feeling—this is no longer acceptable to many, for it violates both their aesthetic doctrines and their sense of reality. Thus, the critic of the Times of London was moved to dismiss the later Moors as "immense relics," and few of the artists and critics encountered at the Venice Biennale could even be bothered coming to Florence.

Yet the public—a notably young public—is flocking to this show with enthusiasm, and the visitors tend to stay on for hours. They linger in the shadow cast by these monumental sculptures, and give the impression of being in perfect harmony

with them. The public is not always right, of course. Indeed, its record—so far as modern art is concerned—is a poor one. Yet on this occasion it is responding to a felicitous few other artists of our time could offer in equal measure.

This exhibition, which remains on view until September 30, is not only a historic occasion, but also something rarer—a highly pleasurable one.

IRVING MARDER

Pub-Blight in Montparnasse

Coming back from The Select . . . I had shivered off at the sight of Herold Stearns who I knew would want to talk horses . . . Full of my evening wine I passed the collection of insects at the Rotonde and, scoring vice and the collective instead, crossed the boulevard to the Dome. The Dome was crowded too, but there were people there who had worked.

HERNOLD STEARNS  
"A Movable Feast"

PARIS (NYT).—The century, the writer and the Dome itself were young—in their early twenties—that evening, as Hemingway crossed the Boulevard Montparnasse to visit a café where he could share the company of people "who had worked." This year the Dome is celebrating its 15th birthday. Hemingway, if he were alive, would be a year or two younger. If he returned, would he recognize the place? It seems unlikely. This famous oasis, a landmark for three generations of Americans, has (in the opinion of some of its old habitués) suffered a fate worse than death: it has been transformed into a cross between sham-Victorian pub and a Parisian "drug-store."

The Rotonde, across the street, got a similar treatment recently. And now the last refuge between it and the Select, a small café called the Cosmos, has gone the same route. The Select itself and the Coupole, opposite, haven't changed much in recent years, but they are exceptions. Elsewhere in Montparnasse pub-blight is endemic. It has laid its heavy hand on both sides of the boulevard, as far as the site of the old Gare Montparnasse.

To be strictly objective, though, it's surprising to find, after a half-century, how much of Hemingway's Montparnasse is still unchanged—at least outwardly. Starting at the corner of the Boulevard Montparnasse, across from the Port-Royal Metro station, and walking up the boulevard: The Closely des Lilas ("the nearest good café when we lived in the flat over the sawmill"), the Neve de Tou-

louse ("where our red and white checker were in the wooden room, rings in a rack waiting for us to come to dinner"), the Rotonde and the Coupole, both of which have on two streets ("I crossed the street (on des-Champs) and went into the back of bakery that fronted on the Boulevard Mo and out through the good bread and oven and the shop to the street"). What farther down on the same side, a night.

Continuing the westward journey, we the intersection of the Boulevards Mo and Raspail. Rodin's monumental statue which looks as if it had been there not Hemingway's time but forever. Then, at corner, the Rotonde (which was not, in it way code, "good and true," and therefore and, about 50 yards beyond it, the Sel was O.K. Across the boulevard and on the Rue Montparnasse, another late Falsart, is still going strong. (The C the boulevard didn't appear on the s the end of 1971.)

Down the street from the Coupole, in site of the old Gare, there is an outline a building site surrounding the impend of a new housing development: "Le Vill parnasse," the sign says.

Old habits die hard, and walking the boulevard, I found myself in front of going in and settling down in what a my favorite corner. Two or three of the ers are still there, and one of them is my coffee. It was as good as ever. I managed to forget for a while what done to the Dome, and what they were do down the street. "Authentic village maybe. As it happened, I glanced up coffee at that moment and saw among it by two potential villagers, walking as who looked very familiar: Jean-Paul S. Simone de Beauvoir.

On the Arts Agenda

The second performance of Michael Tippett's Symphony No. 3 will be given June 25 at Royal Festival Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra under Colin Davis.

The Festival of the City of London will celebrate the 10th year of its founding this year with a varied program of events running from July 10 to 22. Among the principal events are performances of Bach's B-minor Mass in St. Paul's Cathedral under Carlo Maria Giulini with the New Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus, a new review highlighting "the best" of Noel Coward at the Mermaid Theatre, Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" with the London Symphony under John Pritchard and with Janet Baker, Richard

Lewis and Thomas Hemslay as soloists, a production of Handel's "The Faithful Shepherd" by the Unicorn Opera Group, the world premiere of Andrzej Panufnik's Concerto for Violin and Strings with Yehudi Menuhin as conductor and soloist, and other events presented in historic buildings. (Festival Box Office, Old Change Court, London EC4.)

Michael Bentine, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and a group of colleagues are planning "an evening of musical relaxation" under the title of "Midsummer Madness" July 2 at Royal Albert Hall in London. The evening is scheduled to include a helping of Beethoven-type "lol-lops" with a variety of surprise embellishments, ending the orchestra's silver jubilee season.

Theater in London: Waiting for the Summer Season

By John Walker

LONDON, June 23 (NYT).—It has been a quiet week for theater, as if everyone were taking a deep breath before the summer schedule is upon us, beginning with the Royal Shakespeare Company's London season.

The one new play this week, Amos Mokadi's "Jinks" at the Act Im Theater Club, provided some indigestible lunchtime entertainment.

Set in Mr. Mokadi's homeland, Israel, it examines the relationship between a successful, pontificating architect and his restless wife, as seen through the medium

of an outsider, Jinks, one of those symbolic tramps who have tired of waiting for Godot. Everyone talks a great deal, although they say very little. Efficiently acted by Peter Cartwright, Inigo Jackson, and Margaret Robertson, the play was not helped by Mr. Mokadi's direction.

Other recent openings in London:

"An Othello" by Charles Marowitz after Shakespeare, at The Open Space. Fascinating radical rewrite, even if it loses much of the resonance of the original, that turns the Moor into an obsequious house Negro, up-

staged by heroic field Negro Iago and assassinated by his white racist masters.

"The Alchemist" by Ben Jonson, in repertory at the Young Vic. Another rewrite, an attempt to set Jonson's humor in the present day, which is funny in a farcical way.

"The Hostage" by Brendan Behan at the Theatre Workshop. A soft-centered production by Joan Littlewood, considering the present Irish troubles—but still worth seeing for the wit of the starlets from the original version, 14 years ago giving still-fresh performances at the Royal Shakespeare Com-

pany, opened its London last night at the Aldw. Terry Hand's production Merchant of Venice" w James as Shylock and Elizabeth as Portia.

Its second production Gorky's "The Lower" opens on June 29. I first presented at the Arts Theatre in 1902, seen in London 10 years will be directed by Dav "Trelawny," a musical by Sir Arthur Pinero's "The Wells," whose cast Jan Richardson and Ma. opens at Sadler's W. June 21.

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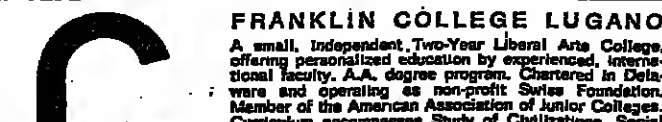
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## Basel's Parochialism And Internationalism

By Souren Melikian

Basel, June 23 (UPI)—The third international art fair, which opened in Basel yesterday (to June 28) is a hodgepodge of commercial easelworks, backwoodsmanhood and an unexpected degree of disorganization.

For all this, it seems to be on its way toward becoming an important factor on the art market. With 206 galleries specializing in 20th-century art and art books in 15 countries, it is unique, the world's fair of modern and semi-avant-garde art. But like a growing adolescent, it is already too big for its britches.

A press conference before the opening, a spokesman said the exhibition surface had risen to 2,300 square meters from 1,500 in 1967 and that the three-dimensional space amounted to 1,500 cubic meters—roughly, he added as an afterthought, "enough to specify the weight of the catalogue (2 kilograms)." But I thought this was a local version of British humor.

It seemed to be the key word, a criterion of success. When point blank how many exhibits there were, the spokesman frankly he had no idea.

### Some of the Best

Although such looseness of purpose and lack of definition is reflected in the show, the fair is a thousand times better than the above would suggest. It consists of a succession of stalls some of the best modern painting to be seen in the midst of a mad stream of graphics and books.

The miracle is that there is real consistency in the display of some of the works are first class. It is the best and a selection of modern graphics to be seen in the world. Many galleries are exhibiting for the first time—particularly American and British galleries—and all frankly admit that their work was influenced by Ernst Beyeler, the director of the world's modern-art gallery in Basel. The fair represents an opportunity to show wares to other dealers and find new outlets.

Samuel of New York, who organized the first large collection of works by the Bauhaus artist Askar Schlemmer in the 1920s, brought over some Kupka's and Richard Linders and, of course, a few Schlemmers. Among the latter is a striking work in red ink and pencil. At \$2,500 it was one of the few bargains. Mr. Samuel said he was in Basel "for fun" and not use of Beyeler, of course.

A few yards away is the stall of Leslie Waddington of London. He brought a small glimmer of some Picasso drawings, a charcoal portrait of a man by hand (from a well-known collection, Mr. Waddington said) a number of works by young artists whose graphics he edits. He said that he had not come to sell but to find out what "you have to when you edit artists." He had also because "Beyeler is here."

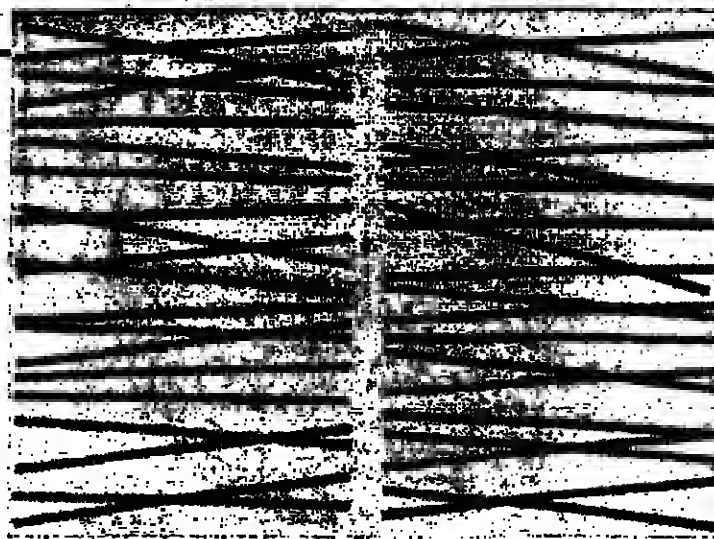
Then, as it were, Mr. Waddington mentioned some problems that beset the exhibitors: the extreme difficulty of getting electricity, men to lay carpets and do other jobs involved in setting up a stall. He seemed, too, to have been mildly put out by reception at the Kunstmuseum to which he and many others had been invited. They were charged 25 Swiss francs apiece.

Mr. Waddington, however, took some comfort in the thought that on his first evening in Basel he had spotted and bought two tart wares and would then that night on the phone, thus ing even on his investment.

### Other Reactions

Similar reactions were voiced by many important dealers, including Ernst Beyeler himself. He said he was not trying to sell. Beyeler Gallery, according to professional sources, has three recent exhibitions on view in European galleries—two in Germany and one in London. Which galleries and what works remain tightly guarded secrets. Obviously, this sort of operation tends to make Mr. Beyeler more interested in buying than in selling.

Collectors, Mr. Beyeler noted, do not like to buy at fairs.



From Jesus-Raphael Soto's "Untitled D," a set of eight embossed, etched and screenprinted lithographs, displayed at the Basel art fair by Marlborough Graphics of London.

This did not prevent him from exhibiting some very fine Max Ernsts, the best of which was probably "Les Potirou du Soleil" (36 by 28 inches). The price tag: a whopping 225,000 Swiss francs.

For all Mr. Beyeler's importance in the fair, he was not its initiator. It was the idea of two small but enterprising Basel dealers, August B. Hilt, director of the Hilt Gallery, and Trudi Bruckner, owner of the Richenauer Gallery. Mr. Beyeler felt he "couldn't say no." His prestige and backing had had an obvious impact on the growing success of the enterprise.

The first fair in 1970 had an estimated turnover (based on data released by some, but not all, participants) of 6 million Swiss francs. In 1971, there were 135 dealers and the turnover was up 1 million to 7 million Swiss francs.

By then the organizers of the Cologne fair, held in October, were furious. They had previously been responsible for the only avant-garde fair of consequence in Europe. In October, 1971, they declared a boycott of all galleries that participated in this year's Basel fair.

### Boycott Cancelled

Yesterday, at the press conference, one of the Frankfurt fair representatives, Hans Osnasch of Osnasch Galerie, said the boycott was off. This was a way of admitting that Cologne was licked—although I think it absurd to regard one fair as detracting from the other. They should, rather, be complementary.

American participation this year is regarded by many as the final push toward consecration of the Basel show.

Sidney Janis of New York is here with 14 works from Willem de Kooning to Jackson Pollock. "I was coerced into it by Beyeler," he said with a broad grin. Leo Castelli brought over Ron Davis's works and Robert Rauschenberg of New York came with a selection of "classical surrealism."

American tastes and trends are a dominating feature. One German gallery (Gothard de Beaulieu of Frankfurt, graphic specialists) is exclusively represented by a very beautiful series by Mark Tobey. Some other German galleries, whose names are best forgotten, offer a perfect parody of American trends.

One significant international aspect of the fair is the impressive stall of Denise René and Hans Meyer of Düsseldorf, a gallery which opened in November, 1971, as a partnership between Denise René of Paris and New York and a 31-year-old German dealer.

What lies ahead for the Basel fair depends on the organizers' ability to shed themselves of a certain Tyrolean-battered parochialism, quite apparent in minor details and exasperating to many foreigners. It was a good idea to have the museum director, Franz Meyer, on the committee—the museum is actively interested in promoting modern art. But perhaps admission fees to parties, among other things, could be dispensed with.

Also, viewing time might be extended. With about 6,000 items (my estimate) to be seen in four days, the fair-goer has about 20 seconds an item. Most careful collectors would wish to see everything before buying. Even with American efficiency, so much admired in Basel, this is difficult to do in four days.

## AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

### PARIS

Ljuba, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 30.

The Yugoslav painter Ljuba, born in 1934, has been living for the past nine years in Paris and painting in a surrealist vein not unrelated to the art of Dalí. His broad palette of fresh colors serves to depict faceless figures, malformed and slowly exploding their innards across the canvas. His works in a way call to mind the paintings of Dada, a computer who shares his obsession with decomposition and with ruptured organisms.

Albert Mallet, Galerie Claude Marumo, 243 Rue Saint-Honore, Paris 1, to June 30.

"Albert Mallet and the Painters of the Norman School" is the full title of this exhibition which is mainly devoted to an "impressionist" painter of the school centered on Rouen, a disciple of Robert Pinchon and something of a co-founder of the school, since he was born 68 years ago and is still active in a tradition of painting that is over 100 years old. The exhibition includes works by Boudin, Friesz, Pinchon, Clary and some 20 others connected in some way with Normandy.

Vieillard, Galerie Antoinette, 7 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to June 30.

Lucien Vieillard, insurance man and self-taught painter, has been painting for four years now in a manner which is conveniently labelled "naïf." Views of small town streets without a soul in them, in which each brick and cobblestone is carefully circumscribed.

Lalanne, Galerie Alexandre Jolas, 198 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to July 1.

Claude and Francois-Xavier Lalanne's pieces are not really sculptures or just furniture. This exhibition includes a life-size leather-upholstered rhinoceros that comes apart to provide two armchairs, a couch etc., a divan-size tin of sardines with large sardine-shaped pillows inside, a seated gorilla with a safe in his chest, and so forth.

Prints and Drawings, Galerie la Pochade, 157 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to July 31.

A selection of prints and drawings by some 20 artists, including Bellmer, Bonnard, Dali, Ernst, Matta, Miró, Picasso, Villon.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

### Rome

Robert Ryman, Galleria del Corallo, 51 Via del Babuino, Rome, to June 30.

This American's abstractions owe something to Tomlin and

Tobey. His whites on white are understated. "Bent Little Drawing" is just that; it has whimsical simplicity. Ryman's textural concern has changed from spatula effects to austere regular patterns, all still in white. Unfortunately, there are only five examples of his sobriety here.

Piero Sadun, Qui Arts Contemporaines, 255 Via del Corso, Rome, to June 30.

Sadun sees the picture surface in a spirit different from Ryman's. In nuances of white, slaty blues or burnt oranges, he trowels paint on, rich and buttery, the density gathering toward a given point on the canvas. His abstractions are

elegant, stopping short of the baroque at the right moment.

Piero Dorazio, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through September.

The recent compositions by Dorazio are as bright and cheery as usual. Instead of in grids or interlocking bands of primary colors, he now paints in triangles, flame-like shapes or rectangles, all imbedded within the limits of the canvas, as so many elements of a stained glass window or a large mosaic. Pieces of painted canvas glued onto un-sized linen also make for a mosaic effect, rather than that of collage—but these are experiments that do not always succeed. Color is positive and

glowing. The adding of fragments may refer to landscape. Dorazio is a sure and knowledgeable painter. However, he is often orderly to the point of impossibility.

Louise Kaim, John Mait, Robert Strini, American Academy, 5 Via A. Masina, Rome, to June 30.

Among the work of three accomplished sculptors, the convex and concave forms, often interlocking within reliefs like shields, by Louise Kaim are polished and handsome. Mait's large complex rigging, constructed with diverse materials and Strini's structure made of wood—both recalling fantasy machines—are superbly hand-crafted.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 23 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films in New York:

"Portnoy's Complaint," the screen version of the best seller by Philip Roth, adapted and directed by Ernest Lehman, is a "distressing poor" Jewish joke, according to Vincent Canby. The novel, in contrast, was often a hilarious Jewish joke, he says, in addition to being an extraordinary technical feat and a "very moist, very and story." But chunks of what seemed to be funny-in-print dialogue turn to concrete in the film. "The entire movie has this 'where am I?' quality. Certainly not in Roth country." Portnoy's "obsession with obscene language, which is a principal point of the novel, now actually does seem obscene mostly because Mr. Lehman has made such a dumbly romantic looking film, something that might have been put together with a how-to kit." He praises the performance of Richard Benjamin as Alex and Karen Black as the Upper East Side hillbilly, The Monkey, but says that the director lets all the others "become grotesques."

"The Lizards" ("I Basilischi" in Italian) was directed by Lina Wertmüller. A collection of stories touching the lives of three young men in a southern Italian mountain town, it is being shown in the Festival of Women's Films. "The film is full of superb touches—that don't, collectively, quite make a movie of their own," says Roger Greenbaum. The men are obsessed by women but the women's stories "appear only as fragmentary vignettes." The Lizards' ultimately is controlled by the tension of its men and for this Miss Wertmüller shows neither the close sympathy nor the larger imaginative insight necessary to raise herself above the level of careful, clever, not very exciting observation.

"The Girl," a Hungarian offering in the Women's Festival, directed by Marta Meszaros, "is an unusually precise, beautiful observed little film," says Vincent Canby. A girl in her early 20s, an orphan brought up in a state-run home, goes in search of her

parents. "She's not sentimental about it," according to Canby, "nor particularly desperate. She only wants to fix her points, like a sailor. The film gazes at the world through the eyes of a woman who regards both men and women with an artist's humorous compassion."

"A Place Called Today," directed and written by Don Schain, is "soft core porn," according to Vincent Canby. Randy, a black majority candidate, promises to stop the violence he has been secretly sponsoring with the help of Carolyn, a pretty white revolutionary... who admires Randy but loves Ron, a TV station program director who refuses political commitment and loves Carolyn, but sleeps with Carolyn, etc. "A movie as boosterish as this is a great morale booster. It can make absolutely everybody feel superior to it."

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## WINE: Auction Nets \$50,000 for Charity

By Jon Winroth

SAILLES, France, June 23 (UPI)—The wine auction billed as the "sale of the year" did not break any records, even the one recently set by the United States of \$5,000 for a bottle of 1946 Chateau d'Yquem.

But there was an older, important, an astonishing amount of good and rare French wine was sold.

The sale was organized by Ned

Rival, gastronomic writer for L'Espresso magazine, to raise money for the French Committee Against World Hunger. It needed about \$50,000. The auction drew buyers from all over the world to the Orangerie at the Chateau de Versailles yesterday afternoon and evening to bid for 330 lots.

The wines were donated by chateau owners, growers, producers' organizations, shippers, stores and restaurateurs. There were also liquorists such as 13 half-bottles of 1982 Chartrons which went for 80, and century-old brandies, notably three bottles of Martell, which brought \$500.

But the wines stole the show. Predictably, the Bordeaux dominated the sale, both in number and price. Despite the penetrating chill, rivals heatedly bid \$20 a second from an original offering of \$600 to a final \$1610 for a case of 1921 Chateau Yquem.

A discreet woman, representing a Greek shipping magnate, was no doubt outbidding another Greek shipping magnate to get most of the best lots. Besides the 21 Yquem, she took the 37 and the 28; she also got the 47 Pélus, 29 Margaux and 28 La-

file, none of them for less than \$30 a bottle.

Oldest Bottle

The oldest and most expensive single bottle was the 1832 Lafite, bought for \$560 by New York wine merchant Peter Morrell. If he ever drinks it, it will cost him about \$8 a sip. "It would probably cost any customer who persuades him to part with it three times that much."

Another American merchant, H. E. Roddewig of Gourmet Wines in California, carried off the oldest Burgundy, two bottles of 1889 Beune Clos de la Mousse, for \$200, as well as the oldest champagne, six bottles of 1896 Pol Roger from the reserve prepared for the 1914 visit of King George V to France, for a mere \$50.

These wines may be somewhat faded, especially the champagne, but they were bought to add prestige to wine catalogues more than for enjoyment. Had the sale been held in New York under the full glare of the American press, many of the buyers would doubtless have been prepared to bid the 1832 Lafite to a new record for a single bottle.



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## On Letting George Do It

By most estimates, Sen. George S. McGovern has almost all the delegates he needs, either in hand or in prospect, for a first-ballot nomination, and while no candidate ever thinks he has enough money, he probably is in a position to attract a sufficiency of that. But where his cup runneth over, where he is rich beyond measure, is in a super-abundance of unsolicited advice. Having confounded the predictions and expectations of all the experts—including, one would surmise, some of his own most zealous supporters, he is now being freely counseled to abandon the fresh and often radical doctrines that have carried him through an almost impossibly testing obstacle course from New Hampshire to New York and to make himself more conventionally acceptable. He is being told that his voice is flat and his style colorless, that he doesn't exhort or electrify. It is being said that he must "clarify" the positions he has taken up to now, which is another way of saying that he must modify them to the taste of one or another of the challengers that he has disposed of along the way. In brief, he is being hassled and chivvied to become precisely the antithesis of what he has presented himself to be, which is something new and apart from the old political establishment, and to seek security in some hypothetical center where the decisive votes of the American electorate have always been supposed to be.

Well, there may be great political wisdom in a lot of this, but frankly, having been among the pundits who grossly misjudged the McGovern candidacy from the beginning, we are sufficiently shell-shocked by his stunning successes to be wary—at least for now, mind you—with advice. Just for one thing, we're not quite as certain as we thought we were about just where that center is to which Sen. McGovern is now being asked to move. True, his total popular vote, in all the primaries he contested against a proliferation of candidates, is not the truest register of voting sentiment across a representative sample of the electorate. But it says something about a degree of popular disenchantment with things as they are that does not encourage conventional reliance on the old politics.

For another thing, it is important to consider who is doing most of the hassling. Who is it that's saying that McGovern would be a "disaster" for the Democrats? Who is heaping scorn upon his boisterous, hot-eyed, tireless army of party irregulars who have out-fought and out-gambled and outworked the organization regulars? Who is telling the senator that what was good enough in January and June, and presumably will be good enough in July, will not wash in November because it's too woolly or too wild? The answer is that today's chorus of advisers-without-portfolio to George McGovern is made up in considerable measure of (1) columnists and commentators who still can't believe, or

admit, that he's all but won the whole thing and that they were horribly and consistently wrong about his prospects; (2) governors and other party leaders who backed losers in the race and are likewise unwilling to concede to their own supporters that they made a mistake; (3) the losers themselves who would like to find some vindication of their own performance by forcing Sen. McGovern to repudiate his. And (4) old hands from earlier Democratic administrations and/or campaigns whose current put-downs of Sen. McGovern reflect at least in part their concern about how they can still scramble aboard the bandwagon. After having missed it, and where—or even if—they can find a suitable seat.

None of this is to suggest that a campaign fitted to the many rough-and-tumble of the primaries does not need some overhauling and refitting before it's ready for the big struggle in the fall. Large parts of the McGovern program on taxes, welfare, defense, and foreign policy, as it has been unfolded on the deadrun these past months, have struck us as hastily assembled. In some cases misconceived, and in others incomprehensible, and therefore susceptible to what could be fatal misunderstanding. Mr. McGovern would not be the first candidate to be victimized in the fall by false impressions and distorted images allowed to form in the spring under the particular pressures of primaries involving disparate electorates in widely differing states. So there is obviously a need for rethinking and re-statement and we gather that process is under way. There is also an urgent need for reconciliation with substantial elements of the party who find the senator's philosophy, to say the least, unsettling; and that need also seems to be recognized by the more responsible and realistic members of the McGovern camp including, we would judge, the candidate himself. He did not get where he is by being entirely insensitive to his political imperatives.

Whether he will, or can, adjust enough to bring some greater cohesion to his sorely divided party is something else. There are enormous differences to be reconciled. How much he ought to change is also something else which nobody should be too quick to be categorical about. It might just be that a low-key, plain-spoken gentle revolutionary is what a large number of voters really want. No self-respecting pundit, ourselves included, could consider letting George do it all by himself without at least a little critical counseling from time to time. But as of right now, we do not count ourselves among those sufficiently in tune with whatever it is that is rolling the American electorate to be offering him advice with any confidence. In short, when you look at his record you have to ask yourself just who it is—the senator or the rest of us—who is most in need of going back to the drawing-board.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Impotence on Hijacking

The toothless condemnation of aerial hijacking that finally emerged from the Security Council this week after 10 days of backstage maneuvering exemplifies the international impotence that drove many of the world's frustrated airline pilots to walk off their jobs Monday.

Although the "consensus" agreement expresses "grave concern" over the continuing threat to passengers and crews by worldwide acts of aerial piracy, it offers no concrete proposals for dealing with this problem effectively at an international level. Specifically the Council was too timid, because some of its members are still too preoccupied with narrow national interests to initiate the system of sanctions that is needed to insure that international conventions to control hijacking are universally observed.

The pilots and their endangered passengers may find some consolation in a vote by the

International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal to begin drawing up plans for enforcement machinery. It is unlikely, however, that such machinery will become effective so long as the attitudes reflected in the Security Council prevail.

Meanwhile, the pilots and some affiliated unions are planning further direct action in the form of selective boycotts against individual countries that fail to extradite or punish hijackers. Such arbitrary action by a private group or groups is never desirable and could have serious unintended diplomatic repercussions. But the pilots—who have a special responsibility for the safety of their passengers—can hardly be blamed if they take the law into their own hands as long as the nations of the world fail to provide a viable alternative through enforceable international law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Juliana Visits France

In spite of all the formal display, the visit of Dutch Queen Juliana to France was in the constellation of opposing concepts of both countries on the matter of European policy. France desires a Europe of the Europeans, where national entities dominate (France a little more than the other members); a Europe which clearly moves away from the United States, and so a Europe which is more European than Atlantic-minded.

The Netherlands wants a really integrated Europe, with supranational institutions enjoying far-reaching and clear authority; a Europe which, basing itself on a community of interests with the United States, is integrated in the Atlantic community. In the

French approach there is a snake in the grass however, which at first sight seems a simple demand of realism and sound judgment, is in fact at the same time an attempt to thrust anti-Atlantic attitudes upon Europe. The Netherlands doesn't want that—and what's more—England doesn't either.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

#### Climate for Peace Talks

The days ahead will show if Hanoi has decided to heed the advice of the "Soviet friend." One favorable sign lies in the "tough" declaration made by the North Vietnamese ambassador in Peking, who did not mince any words with the policies of President Nixon, but who underlined Hanoi's "willingness to negotiate."

—From La Nation (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 24, 1897

BRUSSELS—M. Del Beke, a member of the Chamber, today introduced a motion censuring the recent utterances of the government in favor of universal military service. Belgium, he declared, is a neutral state, yet nevertheless it had spent, since 1840, three milliards of francs for military purposes. The country's independence is, it is stated, guaranteed by the Powers of Europe. There is therefore no need for a large military budget.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1922

CINCINNATI—Samuel Gompers was unanimously elected president of the American Federation of Labor at today's session of the conference being held by the federation here. He has been president of the federation since 1892. The following amendments to the Constitution were urged by the members assembled: 1—Congress to have power to veto Supreme Court decisions, 2—workers' right to organize, 3—workers' right to strike, 4—abolition of child labor.



## John Vann's Legacy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The irony in last week's military funeral for John Paul Vann at Arlington National Cemetery was the prominence of cabinet members and four-star generals, symbolizing the very Establishmentarians whose bungling in Indochina he battled for a decade.

Like the funeral, many eulogies have distorted Vann's unique role in Vietnam. Hawks have painted him as a superpatriot, bravely but simplistically questing after military victory. Doves have depicted him as a former critic of the war somehow corrupted by power into embracing what had once disillusioned him.

The facts are dramatically different. Besides being one of the very few heroic figures to emerge from the war, Vann from the first to the last was a non-conformist critic of tragically mistaken policies that moved Saigon and Washington. At the end, performing essentially military duties formerly entrusted to a lieutenant-general, Vann had not changed his critical outlook as an obscure lieutenant-colonel as decade earlier. That hard, critical view is his legacy.

### Talked Privately

What changed was Vann's discretion. Although still outspoken, Vann realized in 1970 that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon would sack him at the next outbreak. Knowing his influence would abruptly end if he became a dismissed rebel, Vann avoided public criticism. But talking privately to us late into the night at campsites in the Vietnamese wilderness, Vann left no doubt he felt anti-Communist forces in Vietnam had made a mess of it.

Most important, Vann deeply believed 80,000 American lives lost in Vietnam were tragically unnecessary. He felt that if President Johnson in 1965 had fixed as hard U.S. policy the prevention of a Communist takeover and nothing more, as few as 100,000 U.S. troops would have sufficed.

But that would have required immediate strengthening of the South Vietnamese Army—in effect, Vietnamization four years before it came. As a lieutenant-colonel in the early 1960s, Vann urged arming ARVN with M-16 automatic rifles in place of obsolete M-1 carbines. The Pentagon refused, forcing ARVN to lag

behind well-equipped U.S. troops, who then did most of the fighting—and dying.

With the advent of Richard M. Nixon and Vietnamization in 1969, Vann's views became more respectable and his voice more powerful. But he criticized the slow U.S. troop withdrawal and argued unsuccessfully with Gen. Creighton Abrams and the Pentagon against keeping tens of thousands of American combat soldiers in a useless residual role.

### Critical of Thieu

His private ire in recent years was strongest against President Nguyen Van Thieu and his intimate relationship with Ambassador Bunker. Whereas the embassy in Saigon viewed Thieu as the best Vietnamese leader available to the United States, Vann felt his political intrigues undercut the war effort. In official circles, he made no secret he felt Bunker was much too soft on Thieu.

Specifically, Vann never forgave Bunker for not fighting Thieu's imprisonment of opposition leader Tran Ngoc Chau ("One of the greatest men I ever knew"). To Vann, Thieu's peremptory personal policies were steeped in crass politics and, therefore, damaged the war effort. Anticipating this year's Communist offensive, Vann battled for months before Thieu finally replaced incompetent commanders in the threatened Central Highlands.

Unlike the U.S. military, Vann fully understood how political the Vietnam war really was. While American generals last year shrugged off the fiasco of Thieu's unopposed re-election, Vann perceived it as a heavy blow to South Vietnam's future.

Vann often said U.S. military intervention in Vietnam should have been continuously supplied by sea rather than through the gargantuan logistical apparatus that overflowed South Vietnam. Acres and acres of now-deserted camps were seen by him as mute testimony to the stupidity of American military bureaucrats. He despised the armchair generals in their air-conditioned offices' clubs and lauded those Foreign Service officers assigned to the pacification program who valiantly tried never to hear a shot fired in anger. In return, they viewed Vann as a pop-off who did not play by the rules.

What dismayed them most was

Vann's talent at beating the bureaucratic system. Against Gen. Abrams' wishes, he piloted his own helicopter—perhaps ensuring his death in battle but giving him a mobility unequalled among senior officials. Last year, he named a junior Foreign Service officer as his deputy for pacification, overriding determined State Department opposition.

John Vann was by no means the only sensitive U.S. official appalled by American and Vietnamese officialdom. But unlike so many, Vann never forgot that the tranny of Communism was the greater evil for South Vietnam.

It was this rare marriage of dedication and conscience that made Vann indispensable. In assessing Vann's death, that is the essential point to be made, because the combination is so sadly lacking in the misery of Vietnam.

## An American Dilemma

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM—At 73, Gunnar Myrdal looks like the film version of a shaggy, rambling professor wise with age. He maintains the interests that made him an international scholarly figure: economic development of the poor countries, for example, and the race relations problems that he exploded in his 1944 classic, "An American Dilemma."

During the recent Stockholm conference he lectured on economics and the environment, weaving in such themes as the limits to growth, the psychology of affluence, climate and productivity, population. He has some characteristic common-sense words on inflation, suggesting that one major cause is the dogged unwillingness of people to "make sacrifices in their private consumption large enough to pay for the public expenditures they want."

But there is evidently one subject closest to his heart: the United States. He has spent so much time there that many Swedes think of him as an American. He says that most of his friends are Americans and that, with them, he does not really consider himself a foreigner. Over his desk is a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence.

### Ideals in U.S.

"I've always been optimistic about America," he said in a conversation the other day. "Why? Why do I sit here working when I could spend my time with wine and girls? Because ideals mean something. They mean something special in America."

"America is the one country that can make radical changes. I think it's the puritan legacy. That has some bad inheritances in the way of self-righteousness and sex—I have probably stayed in more American hotels than anyone, and I have seen the way men behave at conventions. That's one part of the puritan legacy. But there is also the possibility of conversion. The sense that you are wrong and can change."

"How quickly America can change. You entered the war as isolationists and ended it as equally extreme interventionists."

## East European Study City Planning Crisis In a Planned Society

By Dan Morgan

BUDAPEST—In an extremely frank critique of the Communist city planning of the last 25 years, two Hungarian sociologists have raised doubts about most of the assumptions on which urban development in Eastern Europe has been based. The analysis was published in English as a working paper for the International Research Project "The Future of Rural Communities."

The essence of it is to point to a crisis of planning in the planned socialist societies of the Communist bloc. But the work has broader implications as well, because it indirectly illustrates a trend for sociologists and young architects to be at odds with city planners all over Eastern Europe. The work speaks of the existence of a "planners' club" and hints that it is time to democratize the process of regional development.

### Challenge in Warsaw

In Warsaw, groups of young architects have challenged the city's plan for developing the vast spaces around the Royal Palace of Culture. They contend the chosen plan gives too much weight to commercial pressures for huge hotels and transportation depots, and not enough to aesthetic and human needs.

Budapest, in reverse of American cities, is developing from its old, central core outward, and the result is one of the most attractive and dynamic centers in Europe. But it is farther out, where industrial zones and new housing developments have begun to converge in concentric rings that problems have developed.

The Budapest study was done for the Institute of Sociology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Its authors are György Konrad, who is also a successful novelist, and Ivan Szentnyeri.

Some of their main points include the following:

• Contrary to general opinion, Eastern Europe suffers not from too rapid urbanization but from under-urbanization, caused by arbitrary closing of cities to rural "immigrants," and insufficient spending on infrastructure, particularly housing, in comparison to heavy outlays for urban industrialization.

• The rate of urban growth is actually somewhat slower than in the last three decades of the 19th century.

• The slow rate of urbanization has created a new and disadvantaged class of rural commuters, perhaps as many as a million in Hungary alone. These people live in villages or farms, or on the outskirts of big cities because of the internal immigration restrictions. They spend long hours commuting, but are deprived of the privileges afforded by the network of urban communal services, retail trade, entertainment and culture and higher standards of education for their children.

• While American cities are

produced by hand spec an uncontrolled real estate market, a similar "shum" has been reached in so because of the total a real estate market prompt the landless municipal authorities more effective use of

• Housing construct Budapest in the 1950s was in absolute figures 11 1890s, measuring 5.5 dv 1,000 inhabitants. Th of supply of housing mutual services is roug cent below what the general development city. While roughly of national income goes to capitalist countries, is 17 percent in the 50 155 percent in Hungar cent in Poland, 6.6 Romania and 2.9 per cent.

• The authors also apparent conflicts with global planning com the socialist bloc, in the Soviet Union. Eastern Europe, they a is a move to reverse city' bias of planners wanted to spread growth into new town Soviet Union. They a is a younger generation sociologists, sociologists others and architects' the big cities should as motives of the scale technological revolution.

The phenomenon of peasants' mentioned in is familiar all over Europe. But in Hungary some especially notic of the mobility of the work force, caused in labor shortages and wages allowed under the name reform.

According to Konrad, this has led to urbanization, and has a peculiar social class in two economic system same time.

Due to the rustic moving into cities (wh also in such cities as the peasant workers' em migrate long distances, r hotels, or build shacks outside of the cities.

Those who do get r to enter the city se have to wait five years for cheap, city housing high rents on the pri market though they are generally low.

• A situation exists where, in a particular most of the executive class, clerical staff or technicians live in town bulk of the unskilled bay wage. One could well, urban accommodation way turns into a "leech" that is attached to the city. The possible solution, is to allow more urb rather than to try to control it, and to prom petition between agricul industry."



## No Controls on DM, Schiller Says

PARIS, June 23 (Reuters).—German Minister Karl Schiller today said West Germany will not introduce any controls on the exchange of the Deutsche Mark (DM) in response to the demand of the British government that the DM be pegged to the pound sterling. Schiller said the DM is in no danger of being devalued, and he said a "late morning" conference shortly after the close of the country's five-day exchange markets will discuss the DM's future.

## Germans See C Float Against Dollar

PARIS, June 23 (AP-DJ).—German Finance Minister Dr. Schiller said today that a joint float against the dollar is "possible" when foreign exchange markets reopen, probably in July.

Schiller said the German government would not support a joint float of the DM and the dollar, but he said the German government would not oppose a joint float of the DM and the dollar.

## Company Reports

Company	1972	1971
Central Bank	22.2	21.2
Deutsche Bank	2.4	2.4
Commerzbank	0.45	0.45
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft	64.2	61.8
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft	11.30	11.04
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft	1.47	1.42
Grand Union	32.5	31.7
Grand Union	2.4	2.4
Grand Union	0.38	0.38

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(In Block Letters)

## Swiss Expect Devaluations Of 3 Monies

BERN, June 23 (AP).—The Swiss government expects an early devaluation of the pound sterling, lira, and the Danish kroner, a spokesman of the Economics Ministry told a news conference today.

Finance Ministry spokesman Joberg Bolter also announced that the Swiss National Bank had stopped support of the dollar and pound and closed foreign exchange markets.

He said it will be decided later whether the national bank measures would also remain in force Monday.

Mr. Bolter said the devaluation of the three currencies was expected to come "shortly." He made plain, however, that the government had not received any such notification from the governments of the three countries.

## Japan Reportedly to Close Exchange Market Indefinitely

TOKYO, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan decided tonight to close the foreign exchange market for an indefinite period starting tomorrow, the newspaper Asahi reported.

## Japan Shaves Its Bank Rate

TOKYO, June 23 (Reuters).—Japan today cut its bank rate to the lowest postwar level—a move officially described as showing serious Japanese desire to help solve international monetary problems.

## Unions Planning Joint Action on Dunlop-Pirelli

GENEVA, June 23 (Reuters).—Trade unionists representing employees of the giant Dunlop-Pirelli rubber company in 30 countries agreed today on an action plan aimed at increasing workers' power.

A statement said the merger of the British Dunlop and Italian Pirelli rubber companies 18 months ago had spelled unemployment, reduced hours and caused growing insecurity for thousands of the company's 175,000 employees in hundreds of plants around the world.

## U.S. Reserves Up Due to New Parity

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters).—U.S. reserve assets and gold stocks were up sharply in May, reflecting the official change in the par value of the dollar on May 8, the Treasury Department reported today.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Mobil Oil Française has nominated Sir Nevill Macready as vice-president, general manager, to succeed Jean-Louis Lehmann who has become president of the oil company's Italian subsidiary.

## Prime Rate Moves Up

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP).—First National City Bank boosted its prime lending rate to 5 1/4 percent, effective Monday, from the previous 5 1/8 percent and was quickly followed by a number of other banks which moved up from 5 percent. Among these were Chemical Bank, Marine Midland, Irving Trust and First Pennsylvania.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

**Montedison to Sell Plants to Russia**  
Montedison Edison says it will supply the Soviet Union with chemical plants valued at 25 billion lire (about \$43 million). Montedison, a state-controlled concern, will supply a plant for production of triacetate cellulose with a yearly capacity of 42,000 tons and a plant for production of polypropylene with a capacity of 30,000 tons a year. Montedison will also supply know-how and technical assistance for assembling the plants.

**Levitz Hearing Postponed**  
The Securities and Exchange Commission has again postponed a hearing on Levitz Furniture Corp.'s failure to report union dealings in a prospectus for a stock offering. A commission examiner has allowed a delay until at least July 5 for the hearing, which was to have been held on June 26. A spokesman says that the staff, which charged Levitz was not disclosing a union

organizing campaign when it filed a \$60,000 share offering on April 11, wants additional time to consider a proposed settlement offer entered by Levitz. The original hearing, set for June 12, was postponed at the request of Levitz.

**ITT to Sell Shares of Canteen**  
International Telephone & Telegraph is preparing to sell 2.7 million shares of Canteen Corp. The shares, which represent 45 percent of Canteen's stock, are being sold as the initial step in ITT's ordered divestiture of Canteen. None of the proceeds will accrue to Canteen. Some 250,000 shares will be purchased by Daiwa Securities and Yamazaki Securities for resale in Japan to a limited number of institutions. Under terms of a consent decree with the Justice Department, ITT is obligated to divest itself of all of its ownership in Canteen by Sept. 24, 1973. Earlier this week ITT sold 1.4 million shares of Avis for the same reason.

## With Notable Exception of London

## Almost All Major Stock Exchanges Fall

PARIS, June 23 (REUTERS).—Turmoil on the foreign exchange markets triggered a decline on almost all of the major stock exchanges today with the notable exception of London.

Boasted by the prospect of a less expensive value on sterling, investors bid up the shares of export-oriented firms whose sales should be the first beneficiaries of a downward floating currency.

The Financial Times index of common stocks closed with a gain of 15-1/2 points for the day — at 506.7. British Petroleum was up 20 pence at 536 1/2. Bank was ahead 20 at 970. Unilever added 15 3/4 at 381 1/2. Thorn Electronics rose 15 1/2 at 510 and Burnham Oil gained 15 at 453 1/2.

Government bonds scored gains of up to two points in the medium and long-term issues. Gold issues were not traded following Bank of England measures applying exchange controls to transactions with the sterling area.

On the Continent, prices moved lower with the exception of Brussels. Belgian issues rose, with Petrofina adding 70 at \$470. But Dutch international issues and shares of West German firms were lower.

**Frankfurt Prices**  
The uncertainty over what impact the float will have on German industry and the widespread fear that exchange controls are imminent drove prices in Frankfurt lower. Siemens lost 6 1/2. Hoechst was down 3. Bayer ceased 2 3/8.

VW, the nation's leading exporter, dropped 4 and Daimler-Benz was down 6. Stock prices in Zurich closed lower, but the losses were not large. Declining issues outnumbered advances 43-to-10.

The largest losers on the Paris Bourse were noted in banks, electricals, foods and autos. Except for gold mining stocks, international issues were mostly lower.

## U.S. Reserves Up Due to New Parity

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters).—U.S. reserve assets and gold stocks were up sharply in May, reflecting the official change in the par value of the dollar on May 8, the Treasury Department reported today.

Total reserve assets rose to \$13.3 billion from \$12.3 billion in April. The gold stock increased to \$10.4 billion compared to \$9.6 billion in the preceding three months.

The Treasury said the change in the dollar's par value, reflecting an increase in the price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce, resulted in an increase of \$828 million in total gold stock, \$155 million in special drawing rights and \$33 million in the reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, for a total of almost \$1.02 billion.

## U.S. Treasury Seeks to Calm Fears on Floating of Pound

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—For the second time in 10 months, the unilateral action of a major world monetary power, taken without advance warning, foreshadows a period of uncertainty in international monetary markets.

The British decision to float caught Washington as well as Britain's prospective new EEC partners by surprise, as did President Nixon's decision last Aug. 15 to cut the dollar loose from gold.

But the British bombshell is of somewhat lesser dimensions, first because of widespread expectations of a lower rate for the pound, and second because Britain no longer holds the economic sway or importance it once did.

Despite the attempt of the U.S. government to downplay the significance of the British step, a lower rate for the pound than the \$2.60 agreed upon at the Smithsonian Institution last December represents the first crumbling of that agreement.

"The Treasury has been in touch with other monetary authorities," said a U.S. statement, "and we share their conviction that the British action need not disturb the basic exchange rate relationship established by the Smithsonian agreement."

Yesterday, Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker had told a congressional subcommittee that because of Britain's strong balance-of-payments situation this year so far, a devaluation was unlikely. He said that the major countries would "stick with" the Smithsonian agreement.

But Treasury officials late today were said to be hoping for a quick end to the British float.

First National City Bank has appointed Avery E. Choate as resident vice-president of its Dublin operation.

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**  
Mobil Oil Française has nominated Sir Nevill Macready as vice-president, general manager, to succeed Jean-Louis Lehmann who has become president of the oil company's Italian subsidiary.

**Prime Rate Moves Up**  
NEW YORK, June 23 (AP).—First National City Bank boosted its prime lending rate to 5 1/4 percent, effective Monday, from the previous 5 1/8 percent and was quickly followed by a number of other banks which moved up from 5 percent. Among these were Chemical Bank, Marine Midland, Irving Trust and First Pennsylvania.

## Prices Drop Sharply on N.Y. Market

## Steady Decline Follows News of British Move

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted steadily lower today as worry-jaded investors pondered the twin developments of higher prime rates at home and the decision by Britain to let the pound float.

Given these facts and a flock of uncertainties—fears of Sen. George McGovern's platform as the leading Democratic contender for the nomination, fears of tax increases and a ballooning federal deficit in 1973, and fears of stocks with high price-earnings ratios—it was small wonder that prices closed at their lowest level of the session.

The Dow Jones Industrial average sank 6.02 to 944.89. One analyst noted that declining issues this week have out-paced advancing stocks, thereby weakening the market's "technical" position.

Gold stocks, which seem to come to life when the market suffers any currency jitters, ran true to form. Campbell Red Lake Mines was up 1 1/2 to 41 1/2. American-South African Investment gained 1 1/2 to 52 1/2. Homestake Mining rose to 28 3/4 and Dome Mines was up 1 1/4 to 79. International Mining rose 1 to 13 1/4.

A standout among the easing glamour group was Schering-Plough, climbing 1 3/8 to 119 7/8, its highest price ever.

Curtiss-Wright, the biggest point loser on the active list, fell 1 3/8 to 49 5/8 in profit taking. Its stake in the Wankel engine powered Curtiss-Wright to record prices this week.

American Airlines, down 1 1/8 to 39, has been soft since the carrier recently reported its net loss for May exceeded the year-ago deficit.

**Glamour Losers**  
The glamour losers included losses of more than 2 points each in Simplicity Pattern, ARA Services, Natamas and Control Data.

The two leading percentage losers were the common stock of American Export Industries, off 5/8 to 3 7/8, and the preferred shares, down 2 to 16. Seen as a possible burdensome cost for the company were newly-issued government standards for sanitation devices on ships.

**Amex Prices Ease**  
Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.05 to 27.37.

Teleprompter fell 1 to 39 1/4, while Syntex dropped 1 7/8 to 83 3/4. Equity National was off 1 to 5 3/4. Tyco Laboratories fell 1 3/8 to 16 7/8, and Imperial Oil lost 2 to 37. A press report on the stock was over-optimistic.

Binney & Smith fell 1 1/4 to 65 7/8. B & S and Chesborough-Pond's broke off merger negotiations. The latter, traded on the Big Board, edged up 3/8 to 78 3/8.

Guerdon Industrial, however, gained 2 to 25 3/4. City Investing, which owns approximately 55 percent of Guerdon, said it intends to acquire the balance of Guerdon's outstanding shares through a merger.

City Investing eased 1/8 to 17 on the Big Board. In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index closed at 140.14, down 0.29.

Corporate, tax exempt and government bonds traded narrowly mixed as the better part of today's quiet session and closed about unchanged.

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**PEANUTS**

BEAUTY IS IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER, FATTY.

SOMEDAY, SOMEONE IS GOING TO LOOK AT YOU AND SAY, "BEHOLD! A GREAT BEAUTY!"

SIR, THE BUS FOR HOME IS LEAVING IN AN HOUR.

LINUS JUST KISSED ME ON THE CHEEK, AND YOU TELL ME THE BUS IS LEAVING!

NEVER TAKE A SUMMER ROMANCE SERIOUSLY, SIR.

STOP CALLING ME "SIR"!!

**B.C.**

MAY I HELP YOU?

YES... DO YOU HAVE ELEPHANT TUSKS?

NO BUT I HAVE ELONGATED BICUSPIDS.

**L.I.L. ABNER**

FOR THE 50th 10th YEAR IN A ROW DOGPATCH DIDN'T WIN THE PERFECT ATTENDANCE PRIZE.

AND ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ONE STUDENT!!

JEST TELL ME HIS NAME.

IT ISN'T A HE.

THEN TELL ME HERN.

IT ISN'T A HER EITHER—IT'S A BEAST!!

**BEETLE BAILEY**

WHAT A YAWN! YOU SHOULD GET TO BED EARLIER, SARGE.

I DO, SIR.

BUT SOMETHING MAKES ME KEEP YAWNING.

**MISS PEACH**

ARTHUR'S BIRD SANCTUARY

ARTHUR'S BIRD SANCTUARY

ARTHUR'S BIRD SANCTUARY GHETTO

**BUZ SAWYER**

EH, WHO?... WHO?... WHAT'S THAT?

I'M TOM WILLASON!

SOMEBODY, MR. BIGUM GRIMES, HAS TRAPPED MY QUAL, BROKEN MY WINDOWS, GIRLED MY BEST TREES, SHOT MY PET DEER.

YES, BUT...

I CAN'T PROVE YOU'RE BEHIND IT, MISTER GRIMES, BUT UNDERSTAND THIS: I WOULDN'T SELL YOU MY PROPERTY FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

CLICK!

**WIZARD OF ID**

I FINALLY CAUGHT THE SCARLET PUMPKIN SIRE.

WHERE?

HE WAS RIGHT UNDER MY NOSE.

...I'M BOOKING YOU FOR HARBORING A FUGITIVE.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

THIS IS DR. BRICE ADAM! DR. MORGAN IS THERE! CAN YOU LOCATE HIM FOR ME, PLEASE?

HOLD ON, DOCTOR!

DIDN'T REX GIVE YOU ANY IDEA WHAT HAPPENED TO MARK?

NO! APPARENTLY HE WASN'T TOLD.

BRICE! I THINK YOU HAD BETTER BRING LAURA OUT HERE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

**POGO**

DR. BEAUREGARD FIRED ME AS HIS ADVISOR... CLAIMS HE AIN'T GOT NO FAITH IN MICE... LITTLE DO HE CARE IF US MICE IS FAMOUS... "THERE US WHAT GIVE RISE TO THE BELIESSION" BUILD A BETTER MICE TRAP AND THE WORLD WILL BEAT A PATH TO YOUR DOOR."

WHAT AM I SAYIN'?

**RIP KIRBY**

WHENEVER YOU ARE READY, COUNTS, THE STAFF IS WAITING TO MEET YOU.

I'LL BE OUT PRESENTLY, WIGGERS.

I MUST FIND A SAFE HIDING PLACE FOR THE LIGHT OF LEIPZIG.

MIND YOUR MANNERS NOW, STAFF. THE COUNTESS IS A DELICATE LADY WHO UNDOUBTEDLY HAS LED A QUIET, SHELTERED LIFE...

**BLONDIE**

COME ON, HERB—BURN A FAST ONE!

IN SCHOOL, THEY USED TO CALL ME STICKY FINGERS.

BONK

IF YOU HAD A STICKY HEAD YOU'D HAVE CAUGHT IT.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

LOOK AT IT THIS WAY, JOEY: GETTIN' A SISTER AIN'T LIKE GETTIN' A BROTHER OR A DOG... BUT IT'S BETTER THAN NOTHIN'... I GUESS.

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BOEAR

RATTI

AIRFUN

FLOUJY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

IN AN ENGINE THIS WORKS JUST AS WELL IN REVERSE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers: Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BALKY SIEGE WALLOP JESTER

Answers: This happens to come to it!—PASS

**BOOKS**

**GEORGE S. KAUFMAN**  
*An Intimate Portrait*  
By Howard Teichmann. Atheneum, 371 pp. \$

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE man and the legend meet in Howard Teichmann's life of George S. Kaufman and they are one. Everything we thought we knew about the playwright turns out to be true. The lover, the wit, the passionate (and profitable) card player, the croquet demon and the curmudgeon are just where we expect to find them. For a man as shy, private and withdrawn as the author keeps telling us Kaufman was, it is astonishing how much of the man has entered the public domain. To be sure Mr. Teichmann, one of Kaufman's many collaborators ("The Solid Gold Cadillac") and a good friend, gives us the record in depth and sometimes puts it straight. He has collected the impressions of dozens of people who knew Kaufman and laces it all with enough stories, anecdotes and examples of word play to enable an astute diner-out to live well all winter, unless his host has read the book first, which will be very likely.

There were from the account in this volume no hidden or unexplored sides to the man. And no hidden interests, skills or passions. He was no bibliophile, had no conspicuous interest in politics and as far as can be ascertained never put a foot inside the Polo Grounds. His interests were four in number, says his chronicler: the theater, women, cards and gossip.

From the time he started to contribute to Franklin P. Adams's famous Conning Tower column before he had reached 20, he had a feeling as to where he was headed—Broadway. It was his natural habitat. He acted in it, wrote about it and for it, got his fortune out of it and found his friends among its denizens. Broadway was his oyster, and he was one of its shining pearls—a fact, says the author, he could not quite get himself to believe.

Before hitting New York he had a short session in Frank Munsey's Washington Times, turning out a column modeled on that of F.P.A., until the publisher came by one day and found that he and the man he had hired did not belong to the "same church" and discharged him. It was the nicest thing he could have done, Kaufman went to New York and the Herald Tribune and then transferred to the drama desk of The New York Times, a post he occupied for almost 13 years and where his colleagues included such men as Alexander Woolcott, Brooks Atkinson and Sam Zolotow, who reported on Broadway for half a century.

By the time Kaufman left the paper, he was a famous playwright. It is worth noting, though, that he held on to the job a great deal longer than was strictly necessary. It was one job that, unlike other activities on Broadway, had relatively few ups and downs.

And it may have been the impulse derived from the same uncertainty that was an ingredient of his many well-love affairs. Kaufman, according to the book, played the field among chorine girls as well as among women of more exalted status like a petty Caribbean dictator. Although he loved his wife, Bea, and was devoted to her, his nocturnal excursions (he kept a West Side apartment for these occasions) were a regular part of his marital arrangements. The famous headline affair with Mary Astor was only one in a long string of victories.

He seems to have won at this game, as I gather at cards, croquet and run drama desk. There was edge to his play. Although salary at The Times in 1920s was \$48 a week, he moved into an apartment town Manhattan that a month. The difference evidently made up at table. One little anecdote how Heywood Brown, or Kaufman circle, sat down one night and rose loving morning, having the money he had accumulated by a house.

Does all this seem a bit glib to the import should assign to the plot? Well, those are the plots that Mr. Teichmann has. The lower occupies 23 his book; the director theater 26, the playwright 10 pages more. Kaufman as a newspaperman for a good deal of that drama editor and assistant critic. But you will not find from this book what he held, what his values were. We're told playwright, he punctured posties, played the hard soft spot in his heart overriding power. But that proposition will be found elsewhere and in book. Only in the chapter director do we get some how he operated.

Kaufman's reputation he knew more about than how to make a play than anyone else around fact is not everything. Why? Kaufman's life. The changing theater setting them together in a confrontation.

Mr. Teichmann's intimate trait is readable, quite spiky enough to make it a favorite reading for the ahead. And Kaufman on the round. But the portrait diminishes him. For comes in as a playwright leaves as a "character," acid-tongued, tough-minded, unsuspected depths of a love and loyalty. With flourish, the portrait is a three-act play. The book doesn't say so, but the playwright, but a Mr. Teichmann's life have wanted?

Mr. Lask is a New York book reviewer.

**Lamp Found in 1 Shows Life of Ch**

BEIRUT, June 23—9th-century A.D. copper unearthed Tuesday by laying the foundation bridge over the Tigris Tahrir, Iraq, the Iraq agency has reported.

Dr. Issa Salman, Iraq of antiquities, said a lamp was a unique arch piece in that it is carved with miniature reliefs the life of Christ, from crucifixion. The lamp has horoscope signs of w and Phos were discerned. A collection of copper bra, incense burners a of wooden doors were al

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

Edited by WILL W

ADVISORY—By Bert Beaman

**ACROSS**

1 Dictators of a sort  
12 Trifle  
21 Italian water-front  
22 Wolf music  
23 He presides  
24 Palm of Brazil  
25 UN name  
26 Radam's love  
27 Obstacles  
28 Dried  
29 Bat, in Madrid  
30 Kind of blood  
31 Arm in "Oklahoma"  
40 Edges  
41 Elmer  
42 Exaggerates  
43 Male phrase  
44 Ramona Capote, for use  
51 Distant Prefix  
52 School in Paris  
53 Torrent  
54 A guy and —  
55 Chest  
56 Errs at bridge  
57 Var.  
58 Places for hooks  
59 "Cry —"  
60 Serfs  
61 Bat, in Naples  
62 Golf area  
63 Be active  
64 Juggler

**DOWN**

72 Dispatched  
73 Biblical word  
74 —Tah range  
75 China  
76 Water  
78 Spot  
81 Scurrier; Lat.  
82 Unit of loudness  
83 Watches one's valentine  
84 Intensity  
85 Construction piece  
86 Suffix  
87 Suffixes for cloth and cash  
88 Sizing  
89 Rosters  
90 Passenger tax  
91 European  
92 City in Tuscany  
93 He grows (complaints)  
94 Roof  
95 Chicago suburb  
96 New Orleans features

**DOWN**

1 "I — little  
2 "any —"  
3 Nigerian natives  
4 Crafts  
5 Builders  
6 Asian trees  
7 Hawaiian mimes  
8 Greek goddess  
9 Three, oo a clerk  
10 Carbine  
11 Campuses: Abbr.  
12 Biblical brother  
13 Hebrew letters  
14 Feared

**DOWN**

15 "Thanks —"  
16 Grison  
17 John of al.  
18 Turkic language  
19 Kenyan's neighbor  
20 German song  
21 Scotch group  
22 Navy rank: Abbr.  
23 Straps  
24 Modify  
25 Canceled  
26 John, a verse  
27 Hebrew letters  
28 Gilt

**DOWN**

29 Musical symbols  
30 — up (in the bag)  
31 Irish village  
32 Prefix: Abbr.  
33 Pick up the stick  
34 Like some roots  
35 Gravel can be found here  
36 More shrewd  
37 More intensive  
38 Expert, sh. 2  
39 Friend of Franz

**DOWN**

36 Sherry bird  
37 — birds  
38 Brahman  
39 —  
40 Large land  
41 —  
42 Holy Roman  
43 —  
44 Curtains, curtain: Abbr.

**DOWN**

45 Plant of  
46 Gail or  
47 Enzyme  
48 Whale  
49 Kind of  
50 W.W. II  
51 W. W. II  
52 Yelkone  
53 —  
54 Southern

ملا من لامل







